

At this point, there was yelling and shouting of the phrases, "No surrender, No sell out!"

Our Party is a necessity for Cuba. All Cuban revolutionaries will be watching us. Other CPs are looking with hope to the Cuban revolution. They hope we will march forward without deviations.

In conclusion, ROCA wished that FIDEL would get well and introduced a resolution that FIDEL's health should improve.

At the conclusion of ROCA's report, the delegates yelled, Be well, FIDEL! Give it to the Yanks!

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

REC- 30

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO.

~~IS - C~~

CG 5824-S* made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/27/60, several addresses for contacts with various Communist Parties in Latin America. These addresses were collected by the CP, USA, delegation to the 8th National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba. These items appear on the following pages.

3) - Bureau. (AM) (RM)

1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)

1 - Chicago

JEK:plf
(5)

EX-100
REG-30

100-428091

10 SEP 14 1953

ENCLOSURE

51 SE
Approved

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

~~INT. SEC.~~

Correspondence. Legal contacts
Sr. Ramiro Otero L
Ayacucho 343 altos
Oficina 2
La Paz, Bolivia

Mail
Dr. Julio Espada
Cavilla 1881
La Paz, Bolivia

Paper, pamphlets
Guillermo Guillen
Illiamani 1206
La Paz, Bolivia

Telephone contacts
4077
Ingeniero Mancilla
Ask for Otero
8375
Senora Doris
Ask for Jorge

Cables
Simon Reyes
Fedmineros
La Paz, Bolivia

Ecuador
For Mail
Mirta Feijoo
Apartado 5389
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Printing matter:
Pedro Sand
Apartado 441
Guayaquil, Ecuador

For personal contacts
ELIAS MUÑOZ
Calle Luque 1321
Tercer piso
QUITO, ECUADOR

Nicaragua
(Nicolas Arrieta)
Sr. Silverio Garcia
Apartado 8259 Caracas, Venezuela

Venezuela
G. Garcia Ponce
Camara de Diputados
Palacio Legislativo
Caracas, Venezuela

Santo Domingo
Juan Bucodroy
Tel 321470
Habana, Cuba

Nicaragua
(Inside)
Onofre Guevara
Calzado "Renaciente"
Avenida Bolivar
Managua, Nicaragua

Martinique
Journal "Justice"
Camillo Sylvestre
Inifuneri Populaire
Cayenne
Port de France, Martinique

Guadalupe
DANIELLE GUY
"Chincello"
Rue Lamartine
Pointe au Pitre, Guadalupe

Dr. Bandu
54 Rue Henri IV
Point Au Pitre, Guadalupe

Guatemala
Antonio Carrillo
Periodico Hoy
Carlos III 615
Habana, Cuba

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - 100-428091 - 959

LIBRERIA NEUVA CULTURA
Calle Venezuela 1021
Fronte al Circulo Militar
Quito, Ecuador
Proguntar por Rafael

Iraq
ITIHAD al-SHAAB
Redaction
Razok Tallo
Baghdad - Iraq

Cuba
RALON GARCINES
Telephone
FO 8153
FO 4796

Uruguay
R. VARELA
Missouri 1439
Montevideo, Uruguay
O
Siorre 1720
Camara de Diputados

Dr. ORMAECHEA
Ap 6
Montevideo
Rep: Oriental del
Uruguay

Chilo
Sr. Jorge Montec
Camara de Diputados
Santiago, Chilo

Argentina
Concejal

A. de la Pona

II. Concejo Deliberante de la
Ciudad di Buenos Aires
Peru 170
Rep. Argentina

Martinique
ARMAND NICOLAS
Imprimerie Populaire
(Caronago)
Port de Franco, Martinique

Columbia
GILBERTO VIERA
Apartado Aereo 8971
Bogata, Columbia

Panama
Paper - pamphlets
ELVIA AGUILAR
Estafeta #1
Ciudad de Panama
Panama

Private correspondence
PAULA GONZALES de Avila
Gerónimo de la Osa #12-97
Apartamento #2
Ciudad de Panama
Panama

Per

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MICHAEL and CLARA WALDEN

KWR-ETJ

Bluff
JAMES JACKSON, head of the Communist Party (CP), USA delegation to the 8th National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba, carried with him a message concerning MICHAEL and CLARA WALDEN of Los Angeles, California. MICHAEL WALDEN was at one time the head of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. MICHAEL and CLARA WALDEN are going to live in the Soviet Union. The message was for the CP of the Soviet Union and only dealt with the length of Party membership for the WALDENS. He has been in the CP for 32 years and she has been in the CP for 28 years.

*C.P. MEMBERS
RUSSIA
CHIEF*

Apparently the Soviet Union is aware of the plans of the WALDENS to live in the Soviet Union. This message was given to ZLATO TULA, delegate from the CP of Czechoslovakia to the 8th National Assembly of the PSP and member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia for delivery to the CP of the Soviet Union.

EXACT COPY

100-428091-960

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO

IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on August 27, 1960. This report contains information concerning Mrs. PETTIBONE SMITH.

9/15/60
1 Pa of enclosed
memo prepared to
send NH by letter
9/16/60 re Smith.
JG

EX 102

REC-18

100-428091-962

4 SEP 8 1960

16

- 3 - Bureau (AM), (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:plf

(5)

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent

M

Per

61 SEP 29 1960 Special Agent in Charge

INFORMATION CONCERNING
MRS. PETTIBONE SMITH

One of the messages carried to Cuba in August, 1960, from the National Office of the Communist Party, USA (CP), by JESUS COLON, concerned Mrs. PETTIBONE SMITH. She had been the subject of a discussion by WILLIAM ALBERTSON, MARTIN YOUNG, and WILLIAM WEINSTONE. Mrs. PETTIBONE SMITH, who is not a member of the CP, USA, has been active in the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. In the past, she has taken issue with the CP in matters pertaining to religion and civil liberties. She has been invited to Western Germany by some religious groups and planned to leave for Western Germany on or about September 1, 1960.

The suggestion was made that some religious groups in the socialist countries in Europe invite her to these countries while she is in Western Germany.

This message was transmitted to the delegations of the Communist Parties of Poland and Hungary at the 8th National Assembly of the the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba. They were not reassuring that any religious groups in their countries would extend an invitation to Mrs. PETTIBONE SMITH.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - 100-428071-962

SUBJECT

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C Communist

CG 5824-S* left New York City 8/11/60 to attend, as a Communist Party (CP), USA, delegate, the Eighth National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), CP of Cuba, scheduled to convene in Havana, Cuba, 8/16/60. Informant returned to the United States from this seventh Solo mission on 8/25/60.

C.P. Cuba
Chicago airtel 9/1/60 discloses that informant had a meeting in Havana with Anibal Escalante, Executive Secretary of the PSP, on 8/24/60. Escalante said that the CPUSA could be very helpful to the Cuban revolution. He suggested the CPUSA use statements from the PSP program to point out that Cuba would like to have good relations with all countries on an equal basis and neighborly relations with the United States on an equal basis. The CP must point out, Escalante said, that Cuba is not a Soviet base--it just wants to be free and its dealings with Russia are Cuba's way of accomplishing the revolution.

Escalante further advised the PSP would like the CPUSA to assist in the exchange of trade-union delegations between the two countries. He pointed out that Cuba has a project for Negroes called "Operation Invitation." Its object: to invite Negroes from the United States, such as leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the owners of newspapers, and then try to reverse the process by sending Cubans to the United States. The CPUSA is expected to cooperate in this Cuban project.

Escalante suggested that the CPUSA present the "Cuban sugar quota" topic in a way that the United States housewife "might" believe it. The American people should be told by the

Enclosures sent 9260

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

EX-109
REC-51

100-428091-963

SEP 16 1960

FFF:ras
(6)

61 SEP 29 1960

INT. SEC.

CPUSA that cutting the sugar quota for Cuba not only punishes Cuba, but also punishes the American consumer when he pays a higher price. The price Cuba was supposed to receive above the world market price for sugar was not aid for Cuba, according to Escalante, but, instead, was protection for the United States sugar growers.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for your approval are letters under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification incorporating pertinent data furnished by our informant to be transmitted to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

7

RWC/k

gwb



8/27

V

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reur telephone call to Bureau 9-14-60 concerning the departure of CG 5824-S* for Moscow, Russia, 9-22-60 on the 8th Solo mission.

As in the past Solo missions, the Bureau feels that certain objectives should be assigned to the informant involving matters of interest to the Bureau and the U. S. Government. The Bureau realizes, of course, that the informant may not be in a position to obtain information on all of the topics listed below; however, it is believed that some of the data may be obtainable through proper guidance and direction of discussions between the informant and representatives of various Communist Parties (CP) while abroad. As in the past, caution must be used so that the informant will take no action which might jeopardize his security.

The following items are listed for your guidance in briefing the informant relative to matters of interest to the Bureau:

1. An article appeared in the 8-27-60 issue of the London "Daily Mail" which discloses that Mao Tse-tung has circulated a secret reply to Mr. Khrushchev's letter among the CPs of the world. In it Mao defends his view that war between capitalism and communism is inevitable and attacks Khrushchev's line of peaceful coexistence. If such a memorandum has been circulated by Mao among the CPs of the world, it would be most desirable for informant to obtain a copy of it.

2. Are the ideological differences between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) resulting in state differences between the two countries? To what extent?

1 - New York (100-134637)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

SEP 20 1960
PFF:bgc

(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE THREE

EX-102

REC-79

100-428091-965

3. What CPs are supporting Russia in this ideological dispute? What CPs are supporting China?

4. Does China have an intelligence setup in South or Central America that is aimed at the U. S.?

5. Has Russia taken any steps to isolate China from other communist nations?

6. Is the mass exodus of Soviet technicians from Red China an indication of economic pressure being applied against China to bring it into line?

7. When will the Chinese set up a diplomatic establishment in Cuba? We will be interested in the number and identity of personnel assigned to this establishment.

8. Does China possess any nuclear weapons? Is there any way of determining when China will be able to produce its own nuclear weapons?

9. If a Summit conference does not materialize as a result of Khrushchev's presence at the United Nations General Assembly, will the Soviets still push for a Summit meeting? If so, will it be before or after the November Presidential election?

10. Is any information available that has not been made public concerning traitors [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

11. Has the recent transfer of Molotov any significance with relation to the current ideological dispute between the CPSU and CPC?

12. How far are the Soviets prepared to go in the Congo in order to place Lumumba in control?

13. What should the Party's position be toward the new African states? Which ones should it support and which ones should it denounce?

14. What is the explanation of the fact that subsequent to the Hungarian revolution, Hungarian activities in the U. S., which were as active as in any satellite country, are now nonexistent in the U. S.?

15. Are future clandestine contacts between the CPSU and the CP, USA, in New York City to continue as in the past or are other arrangements to be made?

The foregoing suggestions are not to be considered all inclusive but only as a guide to the type of information in which the Bureau is particularly interested. Informant should not feel that his quest for information should be limited to the matters suggested herein. Under no circumstances should the informant make any written notes of the objectives nor should he ask any direct questions which might place him under suspicion.

You are instructed to brief informant thoroughly on the above matters in preparation for this 8th Solo mission. The purpose of the briefing should be made clear and the informant should be impressed with the fact that the Bureau considers his security to be of prime importance.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

At the instructions of Gus Hall and Eugene Dennis, CP, USA, functionaries, CG 5824-S* will depart the U. S. for Moscow, Russia, on or about 9-22-60. Our informant will be the CP, USA, representative at a conference of CPs to be held in Moscow on 9-28 and 29-60. Informant, during this 8th Solo mission will remain in the communist countries of Europe during October and will attend another conference scheduled to be held in Moscow in early November, 1960. These conferences are being held in an effort to reconcile the ideological differences that exist between the CPSU

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE FOUR

100-420091
and CPC. Informant is expected to return to the U. S.
in the middle of November. It is felt that we should
supply the informant with specific targets to aim at
during this Solo mission. These targets are enumerated
in this communication.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on August 25, 1960. This report contains a statement of CONSTANTINE TELALOV of the CP of Bulgaria concerning a possible exchange of delegations between the United States and Bulgaria.

1cc destroyed
1cc 12433
3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(5)

REC-29

4 SEP 8 1960

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per *[Signature]*

62 OCT 5 1960

Bulgaria Concerning a Possible
Exchange of Delegations between
the United States and Bulgaria

CONSTANTINE X TELALOV, one of the delegates from the CP of Bulgaria to the 8th National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba, speaks English. He stated that Bulgaria does not want any exchange of cultural or other delegations with the United States since the delegations from the United States could reach people in all of Bulgaria. On the other hand, there are only 50,000 Bulgarians in the United States and any Bulgarian delegation to the United States could only reach a fraction of this number. Yet the United States State Department has Bulgaria over a barrel since the Bulgarian Government does not know how to refuse a request of the United States State Department for an exchange of delegations.

100-428091-966
ENCLOSURE

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C. Communist

CG 5824-S* left New York City 8/11/60 to attend, as a Communist Party (CP), USA, delegate, the Eighth National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), CP of Cuba, scheduled to convene in Havana, Cuba, 8/16/60. Informant returned to the United States from this seventh Solo mission on 8/25/60.

Chicago airtel 9/1/60 discloses that Constantine Telalov, one of the delegates from the CP of Bulgaria to the National Assembly of the PSP, had contacted our informant. Telalov stated that Bulgaria does not want any exchange of cultural or other delegations with the United States since the delegations from the United States could reach people in all of Bulgaria. On the other hand, there are only 50,000 Bulgarians in the United States and any Bulgarian delegation to the United States could reach only a fraction of this number. Telalov indicated that the United States State Department has Bulgaria "over a barrel" since the Bulgarian Government does not know how to refuse a request of the State Department for an exchange of delegations.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for your approval are letters under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification incorporating pertinent data furnished by our informant to be transmitted to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

Enclosures

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:ras (6)

61 SEP 29 1960

EX-112

REC-29

SEP 16 1960

INT. SEC.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING during the period between August 25, and August 27, 1960. This report contains a summary of the sessions of the 8th National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular, the Communist Party of Cuba, held during the period from August 16, 1960, through August 20, 1960, with the exception of the report of BLAS ROCA which is being submitted separately. The concluding session of August 21, 1960, and the public meeting of August 22, 1960, will be the subject of a separate report. The translator for CG 5824-S* was ISABELLA CANOSA, a dentist and member of the Partido Socialista Popular assigned to the delegation from the Communist Party, USA, by the leadership of the Partido Socialista Popular.

EX-100

REC-53

100-428091-968
T. (6/1/60) (info)

SEP 2 1960

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

JEK:plf

(5)

Approved: *Jm L/et*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

INT. SEC.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PARTIDO
SOCIALISTA POPULAR (PSP) HELD
FROM August 16, 1960, THROUGH
August 20, 1960

The sessions of the 8th National Assembly of the PSP, the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba, were held in the second floor salon of the Hotel Commodore, which is located on the Gulf in the outskirts of Havana, Cuba. This is a combination hotel and club. It was stated that BATISTA did not have an interest in this hotel and club so the club members are still permitted to use it. It has a harbor, docks, game rooms, bars, restaurants, dance halls, etc., and is very luxurious. There was no drinking of alcoholic beverages at this National Assembly. Most of the delegates were housed at the Hotel Commodore.

SESSIONS OF August 16, 1960

Remarks by LAZARO PENA

The opening session of the 8th National Assembly began on August 16, 1960, with a few remarks by LAZARO PENA. He is a Negro and at one time was the outstanding trade union leader in the PSP. He is presently working in the World Federation of Trade Unions. He appears to be very popular.

PENA said, this is a historic day for the PSP and for all Cuban patriots. August 16, 1960, is the 35th Anniversary of the PSP.

The 8th National Assembly is historic and important. It marks an advance for the country and the great Cuban revolution. We will measure these advances against the background of imperialism. The social advances we have made were predicted by the Communists way back. The Communists never stopped fighting for the workers, peasants, and trade unionists; against discrimination and for independence. We are beginning to realize some of these things today.

100 428191-968

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

We have fought for and achieved land reform and the nationalization of monopolies. When we think of all this, we do not forget the martyrs of the struggle.

We are behind FIDEL and the revolution. The revolution has the support of all the people. We greet the solidarity of all the people, all the Communist Parties, the social governments, the trade unions, and all the organizations of China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, all the staunch socialist countries and the Soviet Union. It was the declaration of the Soviet Union, that it would defend Cuba, which paralyzed the imperialists. Their plans to invade Cuba were frustrated. This makes it possible for us to continue the revolution.

PENA then greeted the brother Communist Parties and their solidarity with the Cuban revolution. He extended greetings to all the fraternal Party delegates and hoped that they would have a pleasant stay in Cuba.

Concerning the OAS meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, PENA said that it was a gathering of the lackeys of imperialism but they will not be giving expression to the will of their people.

PENA closed with the statement, our Party will contribute to this victory of Cuban independence. Venceremos!

All the delegates rose and sang slogans and engaged in rhythmic clapping.

Introduction of the Agenda and the
Selection of the Presidium for
this National Assembly

MANUEL LUZARDO, who is apparently the National Organization Secretary of the PSP, introduced the following agenda for this 8th National Assembly of the PSP:

Report by BLAS ROCA

Party Program and Amendments

Election of the New Central Committee of the PSP

LUZARDO then suggested the following presidium for this assembly:

BLAS ROCA
ANIBAL ESCALANTE
CESAR ESCALANTE
JOAQUIN ORDOQUI
CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ
JUAN MARINELLO
FLAVIO BRAVO
SEVERO AGUIRRE

In addition, LUZARDO suggested that the heads of each fraternal delegation be honorary members of this presidium. Of course, these suggestions were adopted.

Report of BLAS ROCA

The eleven hour report of BLAS ROCA followed and is being reported elsewhere.

SESSIONS OF August 17, 1960

The sessions of August 17, 1960, began with a continuation of the report of BLAS ROCA.

Report of the Credentials Committee

CESAR ESCALANTE, brother of ANIBAL ESCALANTE and a member of the Central Committee of the PSP, made the following credentials report:

204 Cuban delegates present
65 fraternal delegates present
31 Communist Parties represented by
the fraternal delegates

The following is the composition of the Cuban delegation:

136 workers
 26 peasants
 5 students
 24 professors
 3 handicraftsmen
 7 housewives

184 men
 20 women

Of the 204, a total of 162 have been in prison at one time or another. Of the 204, a total of 116 are in the militia. Sixty-six per cent can use most every kind of firearm.

The following is the age breakdown for Cuban delegates:

<u>Age Bracket</u>	<u>Number</u>
18 - 30	27
31 - 40	66
41 - 50	79
Over 50	29
Not Classified	3

Length of time in the CP for Cuban delegates:

<u>Joined CP</u>	<u>Number</u>
1925 - 1933	52
1934 - 1938	52
1939 - 1953	74
1954 - 1958	12

CESAR ESCALANTE gave the following breakdown for delegates from fraternal Parties:

East Germany	1 (actually there were 4)
Argentina	3
Bolivia	1
Brazil	2

Canada	1
Czechoslovakia	2
Chile	2
China	3
Columbia	2
North Korea	3
Costa Rica	2
Ecuador	1
San Domingo	2
Spain	2
United States	5
France	2
Guadalupe	1
Guatemala	3
Hungary	2
Indonesia	2
Italy	1
Jamaica	1
Martinique	2
Mexico	2
Nicaragua	2
Poland	2
Puerto Rico	3
Rumania	2
Uruguay	2
Venezuela	4

Identities of Delegates from Fraternal Communist Parties

This reporter does not know the identities of all the fraternal delegates. The following is a partial listing and some of these were identified from accounts of the 8th National Assembly of the PSP which appeared in "Hoy", publication of the PSP.

Argentina

ALCIRA de la PENA

Bolivia

JORGE KOLLE or COLLO

CALIL CLEODE

Bulgaria

RUBEN ARZANOV or AVRAMOV.

CONSTANTINE TELELOV, who speaks English

Canada

LESLIE MORRIS

Chile

JORGE MONTES

China

General Wu Hsiu Chuan

Chen Ching Hai

Yan En Jui

Columbia

GILBERTO VIEIRA

Costa Rica

ARNOLDO FERRETO

CARLOS LUIS FALLA

Czechoslovakia

MIROSLAV PATRYCK or PASTIRIK

ZLATKO TULA

TULA spent five years in Latin America and has previously worked with members of the PSP. He speaks English very well. He is a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia. He was the contact of MORRIS CHILDS with the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during July, 1960.

Ecuador

PEDRO SAAD

France

JACQUES DUCLOS

JEAN RIEU

East Germany

PAUL WERNER

HARRY SPINDLER

ADOLF BRUEMNER

MARTIN GOERLITZER

Guadalupe

HENRI BANDU

Guatemala

JOSE MANUEL FORTUNY

Hungary

LAZLO ORBAN

Indonesia

DJOKOSUDJONO HANDOJO

Italy

VELIO SPANNO

Jamaica

JOHN VICKERS, who does not represent a CP.

Korea

Ean San Duch

ARMAND NICOLAS

Mexico

ARNOLDO MARTINEZ VERDUGO

Nicaragua

JUAN PEREZ (possibly fictitious)

Poland

ANDREZEJ WERBLAN

Puerto Rico

JUAN SANTOS RIVERA

JORGE MAYSONET

A Negress called "TOOLA" (possibly
GERTRUDIS MELENDEZ)

Rumania

BUJOR ALMASON

San Domingo

JUAN DUCODROY

Spain

SANTIAGO CARRILLO

United States

JANES JACKSON

JESUS COLON

CARLOS MARTINI (MORRIS CHILDS)

PAT TOBBY

HELEN WINTER

RODNEY ARISMENDI

Venezuela

LUIS ENIRO ARRIETA

GUILLERMO GARCIA PONCE

Also present from Venezuela for part of the 8th National Assembly was Mrs. EDUARDO (GERTRUDE) MACHADO, sister of HELEN WINTER. She acted as a translator for HELEN WINTER and came to Cuba since WINTER could not get a visa to Venezuela.

Reading of "Greetings" from other Communist Parties and Speeches by Cubans

The credentials report was followed by the reading of "greetings" from other Communist Parties and speeches by various Cubans.

MANUEL LOPEZ read most of the "greetings" throughout the assembly. He also read most of the speeches of the fraternal delegates who could not speak Spanish. He has had radio experience. He is about 50 years of age, six feet in height, 210 pounds, and wears glasses. His wife served as a translator for the delegation from Indonesia.

LOPEZ read the "greetings" from the CP of the Soviet Union. These "greetings" stressed friendship and the struggle for peace.

LADISLAW GONZALES CARBAJAL, PSP Secretary for Oriente Province, was the next speaker.

MARIA ARGUELLES, a Negress from Havana who works in the Committee Against Discrimination, was the next speaker.

MANUEL LOPEZ then read "greetings" from the CP of Albania.

The next speaker was from Las Villas Province (possibly OVIDIO DIAZ).

of Austria and the CP of Australia.

NIGUEL GARCIA from Camaguey Province was the next speaker.

A sugar mill administrator spoke next (possibly ELADIO ENRIQUEZ).

MANUEL LOPEZ read "greetings" from the CP of Burma.

Another speaker from Oriente Province was next.

GASPAR GARCIA GALLO, Dean of Philosophy at the University of Las Villas spoke.

The sessions of August 17, 1960, concluded with MANUEL LOPEZ reading "greetings" from the CP of Belgium and the CP of Ceylon.

SESSIONS OF August 18, 1960

The sessions of August 18, 1960, began with FLAVIO BRAVO as the chairman.

Report of ANIBAL ESCALANTE on the PSP Program

ESCALANTE made a report on the program of the PSP. ESCALANTE said that the PSP started working on this program in 1955 and worked on it in 1956. Due to the crisis in Cuba and the landing of CASTRO troops, work on the program had to be postponed and it could not be finished. However, by 1957, there was submitted a strategic document with more clarity and it was up to date. It was a program for the Party and for the country. In this way, there was set out objectives for the country and the role of the workers and peasants was defined. The document dealt with victory, nationalization, foreign policy, racial unity, liberty, the distribution of the semi-colonial, feudal establishment and the establishing of a real, revolutionary government.

Later, with the victory of the revolution, it was clear that the strategy of the program, except for minor

developments and some changes, was more or less correct. It was endorsed by a plenum of the Central Committee in October, 1957.

Now we submit this document and we discuss it. FIDEL CASTRO realized that we differentiated ourselves from his movement. But despite some mistakes we had made, we contributed to the revolution.

In 1959, the revolution required a real revolutionary government based on classes, workers, peasants, and the petty bourgeoisie. We are still in the stage of the national revolution but the principal forms of property must be collective. The character of the revolution is anti-imperialist, national liberation, patriotic, democratic, and agrarian. The program corresponds to the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal necessities.

1. National liberation is complete.
2. We defend our independence and national institutions.
3. Our foreign relations must be non-interference in the affairs of any other country.
4. The defense of world peace.
5. We favor disarmament and the disposal of nuclear weapons.
6. We favor the negotiation of differences.
7. Renegotiations with the United States for more favorable arrangements for Cuba.
8. External relations mean strengthening relations with other countries, including those in Latin America, the colonial countries, and the socialist countries. It also means normal relations with the United States based on equality and mutual respect.

The program called for nationalization of basic industry and utilities. The program said that it would be put in force and applied in keeping with conditions as they developed and the advance of the revolution.

We said in the program that national revolution must be complete. This means that we must get back for Cuba Guantanamo Base.

The program puts forth the idea of a radical transformation:

1. Agrarian reform. This means giving the land to the workers and peasants who were victims of the semi-colonial regime and the big landlords.

2. Nationalization of industry.

3. State planning of the national economy.

4. We decide markets as related to national independence. To quote JUAN MARTI "If a country wants to be free, it must get rid of a mono-market". This is being carried through. We are no longer tied just to the Yankee imperialist market.

5. Cultural improvement.

6. A new Cuban state in the hands of new classes instead of latifundists, imperialists, and capitalists. The state derives the power from the poor and works for their interest.

7. The organization of a government that can carry through this program and the tasks. The government is made up of workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie.

Our aim, we said in the program, was from each according to his ability and capacity. This program stands and will stand although the forms of revolution change and

our revolution is already in an advanced change and some of the tasks indicated in the earlier program are being carried through or have been carried through.

The bourgeoisie vacillates and is frightened. Most of them are "Plattists" (so named because of the Platt Amendment adopted by Congress in regard to Cuba).

The bourgeoisie also fears the radicalization of the workers and peasants. They will go along with the revolution up to a point. When exploitation is not allowed any more, then the enthusiasm of the bourgeoisie stops.

The revolution does not drive away the national bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie depart from the revolution. The program explains this and defends this. We would like the national bourgeoisie to stay and develop - to go along and cooperate in the building of socialism.

The main aim of the revolution is already realized. We have smashed the imperialist hold and the country is independent. We are advancing now to get rid of the last vestiges of imperialism.

Si Plamaba! No More American!

Oil, sugar, commerce and utilities have been nationalized. Sugar quotas have been replaced. The machines and factories are starting to come in from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany. We pay a small interest rate for credit but soon we will be an industrial, agrarian country.

Seventy-six sugar mills are already administered by the state. This means the state produces 60 per cent of the sugar. The factories, mines, utilities, railroads, port installations, city transport and agricultural implements are actually in the hands of the state. The state needs to use the profits for planned expansion. Already we are beginning a Cuban merchant marine.

voluntary cooperation we call cooperatives. There are two types, one is the classical type - the individual joins and divides the profits according to contribution. In the second type, everybody joins and it goes beyond simple production. They get profits but some profits go to the state.

The super structure of the state lacks a little. In some instances, it may be ahead. In most, it will have to develop. We have not developed all of the super structure. There should really be three powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary. We do not have to stick to these old forms. The new forms have not developed as yet.

Where is Cuba going? The program fixes that road:

1. National liberation.
2. Economic development.
3. Development of a new, progressive state.

The revolution is constantly advancing and the weight of the popular forces increases. This gives us the guarantee. The workers and peasants alliance and national unity are the directing nuclei of the revolution - the fundamental forces. This is a Marxist-Leninist analysis and aim and is decisive in direction.

The enemy forced a faster pace of the revolution. We intended it to go slower. There are still things to carry through. There is still the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base to be given back to Cuba. There is still work to organize the cooperatives. There is still the job of technical development. There is a need for growth of revolutionary consciousness and morality. There is still a need to strengthen, reorganize, and reform the new state organs.

There is a lot to do yet. We suggest a few changes in the text of the program.

On the question of the prolonged revolution, objective development compelled us to change this. The attacks against us compelled us to speed up the revolution and international solidarity helped us to do it. Originally our nearness to the United States compelled us to go slow. But the solidarity of the Latin American peoples changed this. The solidarity of the socialist states helps us to consolidate the revolution.

The reduction of the sugar quota forced us to take counter measures and look for new foreign markets and all that this implies. These things are based on objective developments and not on the will of the revolutionaries. We cannot artificially accelerate or contain the revolution. Let us not make predictions regarding the rhythm of revolutions.

Concerning the future and a socialist state, it will develop on the basis of national conditions. We do not make it clear or specific that the future aim is socialism. But we do tell the people that it is logical although now we are not a socialist state. We do make it clear that the future aim is socialism. We tell the people it is logical although now we are not a socialist state.

We should never forget Hungary. We should keep that in mind. Many mistakes made in Hungary in pushing the revolution were fuel for the counter revolutionaries. The United States is trying to do the same thing to us now to create the same kind of situation they helped to create in Hungary.

In regard to relations with the United States, we are with the people of that country. The people of the United States are not our enemies. The United States imperialist government is restrained by public opinion in Latin America and other parts of the world. We must make it clear that new needs require new relations. Our relationship with the Soviet Union is an important element in our policy.

in regard to the role of the state in the national economy, ESCALANTE proposed some changes in paragraphs 17 and 18 of his mimeographed speech.

In concluding, ESCALANTE said Marxism-Leninism gave clarity to our march. Without this, the revolution of January, 1959, would have been impossible. Marxism-Leninism exposed, clarified, and showed the role of United States imperialism and the relationship of imperialism to the latifundists. Without Marxism-Leninism, the general line of revolutionary development could not be organized. Our program is a collective one. Many patriotic Cubans helped to draw it up, formulate it, etc. This is not just a Party program. It is a mobilized guide to action and is based on reality. We must educate our cadre with this program. It expresses the collective opinion of our Central Committee and enables us to advance the revolution and strengthen it.

Vive Marxism-Leninism!

At the conclusion of ESCALANTE's report, there was the usual cheering and shouting of Venceremos!, etc.

Remarks of PAUL WERNER of
East Germany

PAUL WERNER was the next speaker. He bragged about developments in East Germany. He said, we face United States imperialism also. EISENHOWER is giving nuclear weapons to the West German revengists. United States imperialism has your Guantanamo. We have one of the most important bases of United States imperialism surrounding us. We have to be alert against United States imperialism since it does not want to solve the Berlin question and it wants to use Berlin as a bridgehead to attack the world socialist system.

We pledge support of East Germany to the Cuban revolution. Our schools are open to your technicians and engineers. 2,500 scholarships are available for Cuban engineers. WERNER presented the PSP with a bust of KARL MARX and read a letter from WALTER ULBRICHT.

A person from Havana (possibly ESTEBAN PRETO) and a person from Camaguey Province (possibly FACUNDO RODRIGUEZ) spoke.

MANUEL LOPEZ read "greetings" from the CP of Denmark.

ALCIRA de la PENA spoke for the CP of Argentina. She said that the CP of Argentina has formed a democratic coalition to fight imperialism. The CP of Argentina still has 100,000 members although the Party is mostly illegal. She spoke of tortures and the imprisonment of CP members in Argentina.

After the recess for lunch, LADISLAO GONZALES CARBAJAL was the chairman.

PEPE RANIREZ, an agrarian leader from Oriente Province, spoke and agreed with the remarks of BLAS ROCA. He said there are 1,000 agricultural associations and 200,000 organized peasants in Oriente. Among these 200,000, there are 4,000 who are armed and trained. There is real unity in every department, the rebel army, the peasants committee, etc.

ERNESTO GARCIA from Camaguey Province spoke.

JORGE KOLLE or COLLO of Bolivia spoke.

Next "greetings" from Guinea, Africa, were read. They were signed by the president of Guinea, SEKOU TOURE, but as the head of the Democratic Party of Guinea.

Then EDITH GARCIA BUCHACA of Havana spoke. She is the wife of JOAQUIN ORDOQUI and was formerly married to CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ, editor of "Eoy". Her speech dealt with cultural activities.

"Greetings" from the CP of Honduras were read.

ROBERTO de la ROSA from Havana Province spoke.

CALIL CLEODE from the CP of Brazil spoke.

A reply to the "greetings" and wish for improved health which were sent to JUAN MARINELLO was read. He expressed regret that he could not be in attendance.

RAFAEL DEL RISCO of Camaguey spoke.

RUBEN ARZAMOV of the CP of Bulgaria spoke. He praised the Cuban policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. is the leader in the fight for peaceful co-existence. He discussed the developments in Bulgaria and said that cooperation with the U.S.S.R. is necessary. In general, he espoused the line of the June, 1960, Bucharest Conference.

ANTERO REGALDO of the sugar industry in Cuba spoke next.

The next speaker was LESLIE MORRIS of Canada.

FELIX GOMEZ, a textile trade union leader from Havana, spoke. He said that in one big textile plant there were six United States technicians. Five of these have left and one was kicked out. There were only three Cuban technicians left but the trade union saved the factory. There are 600 militia men in this one factory which is called Ariguamabo and was formerly owned by HEDGES of the United States.

The sessions of August 18, 1960, closed with remarks by Han San Duch of North Korea. His theme was, get the Yanks out of Korea. North Korea also faces Yanks or the common enemy, imperialism.

SESSIONS OF August 19, 1960

The sessions of August 19, 1960, began with FNU CALDERIO, brother of BLAS ROCA, as the chairman.

MANUEL LUZARDO made a report on the rules and by-laws of the PSP. He stressed Marxism-Leninism and unity in the Party.

Without Marxism-Leninism and unity of action, the Party could not lead. If each group acted on its own then there would be no real party and no real success. If one joins the Party he must accept the program and participate actively in the work. A sympathizer is not a CP member. Only those who accept the program of Marxism-Leninism and do work are members.

A Marxist-Leninist Party is a complex of organization, not just a conglomeration of individuals. All members must be members of a branch or committee. There is a need for discipline to face imperialism and to destroy the semi-colonial structure and bring about social transformation.

LUZARDO then dealt with democratic centralism and internal democracy. Democracy must be limited. Our statutes apply the Marxist-Leninist principles of organization but one must never give voice to opinions that clash with Marxism-Leninism. Ideology is most important. Like FIDEL said, we have to be clear to fight the enemy.

In regard to the promotion of cadre, there is a great need for cadre. The revolution transforms everything so there is a need for cadre. They are here all around us. We see them in the factory and on the farm but we must get more. There is a need for the utilization of cadre and a need for a broad horizon because of the needs of the revolution.

Communists must learn vigilance and practice vigilance. We must learn not to talk. Learn how to keep a secret and to expose enemy agents. The statutes of the Party stress secrecy. We have to guard it like the golden rule. If secrecy is not kept, a member faces expulsion.

LUZARDO discussed revolutionary vigilance which appears on page 12 of his written speech and forms of organization which appears on page 13 of this speech. He said that the Marxist-Leninist principles give effective organization and give power to subdivide organizations. However, no lower organization can do this without consultation with the Central Committee.

LUZARDO stated that it was decided to hold a national assembly or convention every three years. There is also a special provision for this 8th National Assembly to be called into special session between assemblies. Therefore, this 8th National Assembly remains the highest body in the PSP for three years. The special circumstances, the revolutionary situation, makes this necessary.

By way of comment, this special provision is dealt with on pages 13 and 14 of LUZARDO's written report. This provision was made because of the possibility of the PSP merging with other groups in Cuba. Any such merger could not be approved by the Central Committee and would have to be approved by the National Assembly or Congress.

In concluding, LUZARDO warned against the kind of relations Party members have with expelled members. He also discussed the question of a waiting period for membership in the PSP.

Additional "Greetings" and Speakers

JOSE LUIS GONZALES of Pinar del Rio spoke.

The delegate from the CP of Costa Rica, ARNOLDO FERRETO, read "greetings" from the CP of Costa Rica. The other delegate from Costa Rica, CARLOS LUIS FALLA did not speak. FALLA has written a book about the United Fruit Company and this book is circulating throughout Latin America.

CESAR ESCALANTE, member of the presidium and Central Committee of the PSP, spoke and engaged in a polemic

seen later, BLAS ROCA smoothed out the argument in his closing remarks and saw no reason for it.

CESAR ESCALANTE stated that 67 institutions in Cuba are nationalized. One hundred institutions have been intervened. There is a need for unity between the PSP, the July 26th movement, and the March 13 Directorate. Managers of institutions come from all these movements so there is a need for cooperation and unity.

The next speaker was RITA DIAZ of Oriente.

After DIAZ finished speaking, it was proposed that a cable of congratulations be sent to the Soviet Union on the successful launching of the dog carrying satellite. With this proposal came the usual shouting of Cuba Si, Yankee No! and KHRUSHCHEV, KHRUSHCHEV, KHRUSHCHEV!

CARLOS/RAFAEL/RODRIGUEZ spoke next. He remarked that he could not see what CESAR ESCALANTE and LADISLAO CARBAJAL were arguing about. RODRIGUEZ spoke of the need for technicians in order to increase production. He said Cuba is faced with the same problem that East Germany had when trained persons left the country.

BLAS ROCA interjected to say, in two years time we can erase the old and have technicians and replace the "Coca Colized" technicians.

The next to speak was GILBERTO VIEIRA who mentioned that the CP is illegal in Columbia.

VIEIRA was followed by a youngster named LIONEL SOTO, who has been promoted to the Central Committee of the PSP.

SOTO was a leader of the youth in the revolution.

The next speaker was MIROSLAV PASTIRIK of Czechoslovakia. He was followed by a speaker named MILLIAN from Santa Clara, Cuba.

Remarks of General Wu Hsiu Chuan

General Wu Hsiu Chuan of China had as the theme of his remarks that United States imperialism is the chief enemy of all the peoples of the world. The United States is preparing itself and has been doing it for the last year, to start a new war. It resorted to maneuvers under the mask of peace but the people of the world are tearing the mask off. Vigilance is needed. United, together with mutual support, we will destroy imperialism.

China, under Comrade MAO, is building socialism. We need an international peaceful atmosphere in order to build. China can act as a mirror for Cuba and vice versa. Imperialism is scared because the people are awakening. Imperialism is using revisionism to stop the march of the people. Marxism-Leninism is needed in the CP. Also needed is the unity of the socialist world and all the peoples of the world.

General Wu Hsiu Chuan then read a telegram from the Central Committee of the CP of China. It asked that Cuba act as a stimulant for all of Latin America and the entire world independence movement against Yankee imperialism. We admire your fight against Yankee imperialism. We are always on your side. If you will fight modern revisionism, you will succeed.

By way of comment, the delegates from the other Communist Parties present at this 8th National Assembly of the PSP felt that CPC has not changed its line one iota from the time of the Bucharest Conference in June, 1960.

Remarks of FLAVIO BRAVO

After a few remarks on the growth in the trade union movement by FAUSTINO/CALCINES of the Federation of Trade Unions of Cuba (CTC), FLAVIO BRAVO, a member of the Central Committee and in charge of military training for the PSP, spoke.

BRAVO said, United States imperialism is spawning all kinds of counter revolutionary plots against our country. The Soviet Union stopped the invasion of our country by United States imperialism. The threat of an invasion by the United States is still with us or the United States can use others to invade our country. Therefore, defense is most important. Our slogan has to be not Fatherland or Death, but Fatherland for Us, Death for Them.

United States imperialists have become more desperate since we nationalized the important industries and plants. The workers and peasants national militia is chiefly responsible for exposing counter revolutionary plots and for capturing many counter revolutionaries.

BRAVO then talked about the organization of defense against invasion. He said, modern war is very complicated. So we need to study. We need greater discipline. The rebel forces (the army) need to be tightened up both physically and morally. They must prepare for a hard life of soldiers. All workers and peasants, all Party people should join the militia.

BLAS ROCA interrupted and said, all people. BRAVO replied that he agreed and then said that the enemy is trying to confuse and divide us by saying that the militia will take over the army. This is not so. The militia backs the army as an auxiliary force. This force will make it impossible for the enemy to organize a fifth column. But we must be vigilant. In case of battle, Communists must be in the front line. In case of panic in the first explosion, Communists must be calm and know how to prevent panic. In concluding, BRAVO emphasized that in all struggles, Communists are in the front line and must master the tactic of military technique and leadership.

Remarks of JORGE MONTES of Chile

After a group of sales girls from a department store were ushered in and read a resolution, JORGE MONTES of Chile spoke and said that imperialism, as an enemy of Chile,

is worse than the earthquakes. If it had not been for United States imperialism, the damage in Chile due to the earthquake would not have been so great because Chile could have erected better buildings. While the chief enemy is United States imperialism, the Cuban spark will fire all of Latin America.

Remarks of SANTIAGO CARRILLO of Spain

SANTIAGO CARRILLO of Spain was greeted with shouts of Death to FRANCO! Greetings in Combat!

CARRILLO said, there is light in the Caribbean; light for all of Latin America. Light which will free the oppressed. The Cuban revolution is original. There is nothing concerning the problems of Cuba in Marxism-Leninism.

CARRILLO greeted the PSP for its application of theory. He said, you learned from the Soviet Union, now you will be teaching us. The Cuban people will win because they have the Soviet Union behind them. The Cuban revolution has found an echo in Spain. FIDEL CASTRO has learned from the Spanish Civil War and is not being led by anti-Communism.

These remarks were greeted with shouts of Unidad! Defeat FRANCO!

CARRILLO continued and said, unity for a peaceful overthrow of FRANCO. Preparations are being made for a general strike in Spain. It will be so united that FRANCO cannot resist it. No date for it has been set. The Communists are not impatient. There is unity of socialists, Catholics, Monarchists and even priests who cannot stand the tactics of FRANCO and are joining this movement of solidarity.

The FRANCO regime is the weakest regime in Western Europe. A cry is being raised in Spain. United States take your bases out of Spain because your bases are the support of FRANCO. Undoubtedly this cry is not reaching the reactionary leaders of United States imperialism.

make it possible for exiles to return and fight in Spain. He also appealed for protests to free those in FRANCO prisons. In concluding, he congratulated the PSP on its fight against Yankee imperialism.

Remarks of JACQUES DUCLOS of France

After the remarks of PEDRO SAAD of Ecuador and JAMES JACKSON of the United States, JACQUES DUCLOS of France spoke in Spanish. His speech was a recitation of the current international line of the CPSU. He praised the Cuban revolution. He said, the CP of France is helping the Algerians who are being held in oppression. The Cuban revolution will not be a second Guatemala.

The future of the working class of Cuba is to march forward and to inspire all of Latin America. They will solve all problems of life placed before them. Cuba has been assured of international support. Liberty and independence will be maintained. United States imperialism knows that it is no longer invincible with the advent of international rockets. The United States interferes everywhere. It has bases all over the world. But the dollar is no longer a weapon or a shield. United States imperialism says the Cuban revolution is a Communist revolution. That is what HITLER said during his occupation of France. Imperialism always used this anti-Communist argument. Anti-Communism is no longer a potent slogan because one billion people are no longer under the rule of imperialism.

In France, there is great interest in the Cuban revolution. We are fighting to get rid of United States bases and to defend our independence. We are the declared enemy of militarism. We are for co-existence, peace and disarmament. The Soviet Union gives everything and China participates.

The task in France is to fight for a free Algeria, for peace, for the revival of democracy and for a socialist France. I have confidence in the future and confidence that peace can be won.

Remarks of SEVERO AGUIRRE of Cuba

SEVERO AGUIRRE of Cuba was the first speaker on August 20, 1960. He spoke while wearing the uniform of the militia. He dealt with the agricultural problems. He stressed the need for the voluntary cooperation of the peasants. The peasants should not be pushed. He criticized the Institute for Agrarian Reform (INRA) for its slowness in distributing the land.

AGUIRRE criticized INRA for not cooperating with the farmers associations or peasants cooperatives. He said that INRA is slow in giving out land. Even if a peasant wants the land for his own, give it to him and then get him to cooperate. Every peasant should be taken into a cooperative on a voluntary basis and without pressure. There is a need for cooperatives and not for the pushing of state farms by INRA.

BLAS ROCA agreed with the remarks of AGUIRRE.

A motion was made and adopted that the National Assembly of the PSP donate 15 cows to various cooperatives.

Additional Speakers

BIENVENIDO SUAREZ of Havana talked about a recent trip he had made to the Soviet Union and China and how well he was received in each country.

JOSE MANUEL FORTUNY of Guatemala, who is currently living in Havana and working for "Hoy", spoke about Guatemala and read "greetings" from the CP of Guatemala.

ENRIQUE GONZALES MONTICI, Director of the Cuban National Symphony and not a Communist, was introduced.

MARIA NUNEZ of Cuba spoke.

The next speaker was HENRI BANDO of Guadeloupe.
He is a tall Negro and spoke in French.

LAZLO ORBAN, member of the Central Committee and head of the Cultural Department of the CP of Hungary, followed the current international line of the CPSU in his remarks.

After some remarks by LAZARO PENA of Cuba, "greetings" from the National Press were read.

Remarks of VELIO SPANNO of Italy

VELIO SPANNO, member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the CP of Italy, spoke in behalf of 2,000,000 members of the CP of Italy. He said, Cuba is the first link in the chain that broke in the Western Hemisphere and it is casting its shadow over United States imperialism. Success is due to the international relation of forces.

Imperialism cannot do as it pleases and the United States will not be able to repeat a Guatemala in Cuba. Cuba gets support from the Soviet Union and the socialist camp. The imperialists are already defeated economically in Cuba. The United States threatens the entire world with bases scattered all over the world. Cuba justifies the thesis that war is not inevitable and that peaceful co-existence is possible and will give people the right to win independence. We understand your revolution. It is very important for all of Latin America. It is an inspiration.

Other Speakers

With SILVIO QUINTANA as the chairman of the session, the next speaker was SALVADOR GARCIA AGUERO, a Negro and former senator in Cuba. AGUERO dealt with the tasks in the ending of all discrimination.

AGUERO was followed by the delegate from Indonesia (possibly DJOKOSUDJONO HANDOJO).

JOHN VICKERS of Jamaica spoke. He had attended the Youth Conference in Havana and stayed over for the 8th National Assembly. VICKERS stated that there is no CP in Jamaica, just a group of individuals. Some of those present expressed some suspicion that VICKERS might be an agent for some intelligence service.

NICOLAS ARMANDI or ARMAND NICOLAS, the delegate from Martinique, spoke and said that there are 4,000 CP members in Martinique. During elections, the CP gets a vote five to six times greater than the number of CP members.

ARNOLDO MARTINEZ-VERDUGO stated that the CP of Mexico under ground.

The delegate from Nicaragua was the next speaker. While he used the name JUAN PEREZ, it is believed that this may not be his correct name.

The delegate from Poland, who is a member of the Central Committee of the CP of Poland, was the next speaker (possibly ANDRZEJ WERBLAN).

JUAN SANTOS RIVERA spoke and presented a Puerto Rican flag to ELIAS ROCA.

The head of the Rumanian delegation spoke and followed the current international line of the CPSU (possibly BUJOR ALMASON).

After "greetings" from a hotel group, JUAN DUCODROY of San Domingo spoke. He blasted Yankee imperialism and said that it wants to establish "Trujilloism" without TRUJILLO.

The next speaker was RODNEY ARISMENDI of Uruguay. He stated that 200,000 workers in Uruguay went out on strike in sympathy with Cuba. He also stated that the CP of Uruguay recruited 5,000 new members into the CP on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the CP of Uruguay.

The final speaker of this session was LUIS ENIRO ARRIETA of Venezuela.

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* left New York City 8/11/60 to attend, as a Communist Party (CP), USA, delegate, the Eighth National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), CP of Cuba, scheduled to convene in Havana, Cuba, 8/16/60. Informant returned to the United States from this seventh Solo mission on 8/25/60.

My memorandum 8/27/60 set forth the highlights of the seventh Solo trip and my memorandum 9/1/60 set out a resume of Blas Roca's report to the Eighth National Assembly. Roca is General Secretary of the PSP. Chicago airtel 8/31/60 contains a summary of sessions of the Eighth National Assembly held from 8/16/60 through 8/20/60. Following are pertinent remarks made at the National Assembly of the PSP during these five days of activity:

1. Lazardo Pena, working in the World Federation of Trade Unions, announced at the 8/16/60 sessions that "we" are behind Fidel Castro and the revolution--the revolution has the support of all the people.

2. Anibal Escalante, member of the Program Committee of the PSP, made a report on the PSP program at the 8/18/60 sessions. Escalante said that Fidel Castro realized that "we" differentiated ourselves from his movement. But despite some mistakes "we" have made, "we" contributed to the revolution. "Our" program says that the national revolution must be complete; this means that "we" must get back the Guantanamo base for Cuba. The main aim of the revolution is already realized and "we" are advancing now to get rid of the last vestiges of imperialism.

According to Escalante, machines and factories are starting to come into Cuba from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. 76 sugar mills are administered by the state and the factories, mines, utilities, railroads, port installations, city transportation and agricultural implements are actually in the hands

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1 - Mr. Parsons

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Fox

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of the state. Already "we" are beginning a Cuban merchant marine. Our relationship with the Soviet Union, Escalante said, is an important element in our policy.

3. Paul Werner, East German delegate to the PSP, pledged support of East Germany to the Cuban revolution. He said "our" schools are open to your technicians and that 2,500 scholarships are available for Cuban engineers.

4. Alcira de la Pena, delegate from Argentina, said that the CP of Argentina has formed a democratic coalition to fight imperialism. He said the CP of Argentina still has 100,000 members although the Party is mostly illegal.

5. Manuel Larzardo, at the 8/19/60 sessions, made a report on the rules and by-laws of the PSP. He stressed Marxism-Leninism and unity in the Party. He said communists must learn and practice vigilance, learn how to keep a secret and learn how to expose enemy agents.

6. Cesar Escalante, member of the Presidium and Central Committee of the PSP, stated that 67 institutions in Cuba are nationalized. There is a need for unity, Escalante said, between the PSP, the July 26 Movement and the March 13 Directorate.

7. The theme of General Wu Hsiu Chuan, Red Chinese delegate, was that United States imperialism is the chief enemy of all the peoples of the world--the United States is preparing itself and has been doing so for the last year in order to start a new war. General Chuan read a telegram from the Central Committee of the CP of China wherein it asked that Cuba act as a stimulant for all of Latin America and the entire world independence movement against Yankee imperialism.

Informants commented that delegates from the CPs present at the Eighth National Assembly of the PSP felt that the CP of China has not changed its line one iota from the time of the Bucharest Conference in June, 1960. (The ideological dispute between the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China was brought out into the open at this Conference.)

8. Flavio Bravo, a member of the Central Committee and in charge of military training for the PSP, spoke about the organization of defense against invasion. Bravo said "we" need to study, "we" need greater discipline and that the rebel forces (the army) need to be tightened up, both physically and morally. All workers, peasants and Party people, he said, should join the militia. The militia backs the army as an auxiliary force, but it does not intend to take over the army as the enemy intimates it will. In all struggles and battles the communists must be in the front line and must master the tactics of military techniques and leadership.

9. Santiago Carrillo, delegate from Spain, said that there is unity for a peaceful overthrow of Franco. Preparations are being made for a general strike in Spain, but no date for it has as yet been set. There is unity of socialists, Catholics, monarchists and even priests, who cannot stand the tactics of Franco and are joining this movement of solidarity.

OBSERVATIONS:

Ten issues of "Hoy," official publication of the PSP, and documents distributed at the Eighth National Assembly, contain the text of speeches and the text of "greetings" from other CPs at the Assembly. Copies of "Hoy" and the documents containing this material have been furnished to the Bureau by Chicago airtels 8/29/60.

ACTION:

None. For your information. This information will not be disseminated to interested agencies of the Government inasmuch as these data have already appeared in publications issued by the PSP and are, therefore, available to these agencies.

7/ *AB*
8/1
ERC
9/6

Q

V

AB

AB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the comments on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/25/60 and 9/2/60. These comments deal with the present situation in Cuba.

*Port of this material
has been previously read
of
changed for control
per Y. signs of*

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:plf
(5)

REC-18

EX-107

100-428091-970

SEP 8 1960

SEP 22 1960

Approved: *Jm L / cur*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Reg

SITUATION IN CUBA

The Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba, is constantly gaining in influence in Cuba. The PSP does not lack funds. The 8th National Assembly cost the PSP at least \$100,000. Many gifts were given to the fraternal delegates from other Communist Parties. Each fraternal delegate received \$25.00 in expense money while the heads of the fraternal delegations received twice this amount. Everything purchased at the Commodore Hotel by the fraternal delegates could be charged to the PSP.

The 8th National Assembly was very important for the PSP. It was a big display of international solidarity. One-half of the National Assembly was devoted to listening to speeches and messages from other Communist Parties, and this included the public session held on Monday evening, August 22, 1960. The PSP used this occasion to demonstrate to the Cuban people and to other political forces in Cuba that they have the united support of millions of people outside of Cuba. Further, that little Cuba is being admired and will not go down without real support.

The PSP has a very big hand in the running of Cuba. The Communists, in alliance with the July 26th movement and the March 13 Directorate, run the country. But the PSP is the best organized, best disciplined and most politically conscious of all the groupings in the Cuban revolution. The July 26th movement could not run Cuba without the PSP. The March 13 Directorate would also be meaningless without the PSP.

The PSP does not discuss membership. Every Party member is compelled to take military training. The PSP recruits picked individuals privately. It has made contacts with prominent people in the other political movements in Cuba and works with those people. The PSP has offered to merge its youth group with all other youth groupings in Cuba. It has promised that it would build not only a CP but will unite with all revolutionaries in Cuba and will allow the development of capitalism up to a point and with controls. It does not recruit openly because of the statement in regard to uniting with all revolutionaries.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - 100 428091-970

yet without FIDEL CASTRO and some of the forces around him, the PSP could not do very much by itself. The PSP is the chief organizing force and pressure force to keep the revolution going in Cuba. But the PSP could not do it without the prestige and name of CASTRO and some other forces around him. This is why the PSP repeatedly mentioned CASTRO's name during the 8th National Assembly.

BLAS ROCA, in his main report, was worried about the Christian Democrats. The Christian Democrats in Cuba did not come out against diplomatic ties with the socialist bloc or against nationalization but did come out against communism. There are still such forces in Cuba. This is why the PSP shouts for unity with the national bourgeoisie who are gathered around CASTRO for real, patriotic reasons. The national bourgeoisie is still an influential force in Cuba. Yet the PSP is the best organized force in Cuba and it is utilizing the prestige accruing to it because Cuba has been deluged with supplies, both economic and military, from the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc. Still the PSP could not take over by itself at this time.

What may be developing in Cuba is a situation that is not new. The Communists got started in Czechoslovakia in a similar manner. The Communists used MASARYK and BENES and when the time came they took over. The Communists did the same thing in Poland. They formed unity with some social democrats. They did the same thing in East Germany when they took in some left social democrats. Now some of these may have been crypto-Communists, but the fact is that the Communists had to unite with certain parties. Something similar to this was done in Hungary but to a lesser extent than in some other countries.

So the Communists could use the names of very important individuals, even those belonging to other classes, they could form alliances with other political parties, all the time keeping in mind that in the end their aim is to establish a Communist dictatorship. While the PSP is the best organized force in Cuba, at the present time it suits the aims of the leadership of the PSP to stay in the background

give the impression that they are a part of a united nation and that Cuba is not a Communist country.

It would be well to remember that only now has Czechoslovakia, twelve years after the Communists took over, declared itself a socialist state, and in the agricultural field, Czechoslovakia is not much more advanced than Cuba is right now as far as collectivization is concerned. Of course the problems are different since there were not such large landed estates in Czechoslovakia as there were in Cuba.

The CP does not have to be in the forefront. Yet all the time the Communists are working to take over as they did in Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, etc. The PSP is on the road to establishing a Communist dictatorship in Cuba. While Cuba has a dictatorship now, it cannot be called a Communist dictatorship and it is not yet called a socialist state. The Communists call it an anti-imperialist, national liberation state.

The PSP influence has definitely increased in Cuba because it profited from the prestige as a result of getting commitments, economic and otherwise, from the socialist bloc. It is not known to what extent the socialist bloc is committed militarily except for the broad statement about giving rocket support if Cuba is invaded by the United States. It is known that Cuba is getting supplies and arms from the Soviet bloc but how much is not known. All of this was gotten with the help of the PSP. RAOUL CASTRO's trip to the Soviet Union and to Czechoslovakia in mid-July, 1960, was only a legal recognition of this. This made it an arrangement between governments. However, just prior to RAOUL's visit, BLAS ROCA had spent many weeks in the Soviet Union and the announcement that Russia and Cuba were to reestablish diplomatic relations was made public at the time BLAS ROCA was still in the Soviet Union.

There was a story by one of the leaders of the PSP that the Russian ship Peking, which was hit by a Norwegian ship, could have returned to Russia because of the extensive

repairs at sea in order to avert any oil crisis from developing in Cuba. The Soviet camp also rushed machinery, paper pulp, and other supplies to Cuba.

The socialist camp undertook to see to it that Cuba does not succumb to any pressures from the United States. Cuba may soon have the best standard of living in Latin America. Parts for American machinery, new plants, technical experts, supplies, etc., are being rushed into Cuba from the socialist camp. Why? Because Cuba broke with the imperialist camp. The PSP was influential in obtaining this aid from the socialist camp and was able to convince the CASTRO forces that they should not move to the right and must not engage in anti-Communism.

The 3th National Assembly proved that the CASTRO government is definitely committed to ties with the Soviet bloc. This tie was achieved on the basis of commitments or promises of help, both economic and military, and a promise of a self-sufficient economy. That is, that Cuba will be turned into an industrial, agrarian country and will not be just agrarian, one product country. The Soviet bloc even assumed responsibility for keeping American built machinery and plants going with spare parts until new plants are imported from the socialist countries.

It is believed that the Soviet policy with regard to Cuba is for a government in Cuba which is on the path of socialism, anti-United States, and at least "neutral" if not allied with this socialist bloc. The Soviets want a base on the flank of the United States and also a jumping off spot for Latin America. At this moment Russia may not want a socialist country in Latin America which would require it to make the most complete commitments. Thus Russia might be satisfied, for the present, with a Cuba which is "neutral" but anti-American.

It is believed that the increase of the dictatorship terror as well as the speed-up of nationalization in Cuba was due to the Chinese influence and pressure. Even the Soviet commitments are tied to this pressure on the part of

follow a policy of unity and to work in conjunction with the middle class and the national bourgeoisie. The Soviets were not enthusiastic about an all out fight that would lead to an armed conflict with the United States and any nation of Latin America. The Russians and Eastern European countries do not want to get involved in little wars. This is why delegates came to the 8th National Assembly of the PSP from the other European socialist countries and spoke along the lines of Soviet policy to make peace-the chief objective. In this regard, the CPSU won its point since it got the PSP to follow a policy of working for unity with CASTRO and trying to win over the national bourgeoisie. On the other hand, the Chinese policy is all out war and the Chinese delegation promised the Cubans "unreserved" or "unconditional" support on the part of the Chinese government. Thus, the Chinese are pushing the Latin Americans while the Russians are trying to hold back a little.

Prior to the 8th National Assembly of the PSP, FIDEL CASTRO had raised the following slogan at the youth rally held in Havana:

"Turn Andes Into The Sierra Madres of All America"

This means armed rebellion in all of Latin America. This slogan was raised during the meetings held in connection with the PSP tour for delegates from fraternal Communist Parties on Sunday, August 14, 1960. But as the 8th National Assembly began, this slogan disappeared. It was not mentioned at the 8th National Assembly by the PSP as though it had never been raised. The PSP did not think it tactically advisable since it would not lead to unity and to a many class movement, with the workers and peasants as the base and in alliance with the national bourgeoisie, to fight imperialism.

The Soviets have also gotten Cuba to slow down the collectivization policy. This is the meaning of BLAS ROCA's remarks about unity, unity, unity, conviction, conviction, conviction. That is, to convince, rather than to force, peasants

to join the collective farms. This is the meaning of the criticism of the National Institute for Agrarian Reform (INRA), where the pressure has been great without the giving of land to the peasantry. Now this was a definite turn on the part of the PSP to commit itself to the Soviet bloc. Otherwise it would be following the Chinese path. This is not to imply that because the PSP is following the Soviet path, that it is going to slow down its efforts to establish a tight dictatorship in order to build a socialist, anti-American state and act as a base in Latin America.

The Communists are a force in Cuba. They have used the prestige obtained as a result of aid from the socialist camp. They speeded up the revolution, yet at the same time, they slowed down a little because of the conflict between Soviet and Chinese policy. Although the U.S.S.R. made certain commitments, it was not willing to go all the way. The Soviet Union is trying to fulfill its commitments chiefly on the economic and political plane but without challenging the United States militarily.

The Soviet Union wants Cuba as a base but would have been satisfied if Cuba would have announced "neutrality" rather than complete alliance. On the other hand, the Chinese would not be satisfied with that because they believe that more than an alliance is needed. The Chinese do not believe in an alliance with the national bourgeoisie because they feel that the national bourgeoisie cannot be trusted. The PSP has made concessions to Soviet policy by pursuing a policy of alliance with the national bourgeoisie. At the same time, the PSP is working and using its prestige to bring about a situation where the workers and peasants, under the leadership of the PSP, will be the dominant force in transforming Cuba from a liberated, national, anti-imperialist state into a socialist dictatorship or a Communist dictatorship in the long run.

There is no underestimating of the PSP force because it is the best organized force and in addition, is receiving aid for Cuba from the socialist camp. Some of this aid would

commitments and would not have committed themselves. The economic aid at this time is coming chiefly from the Soviet bloc. While China is in the Soviet bloc, its aid is small as compared with that from the other countries in the socialist world.

Very definitely Cuba is a Communist base in Latin America. As to how far the Communists drive depends upon the world situation and whether or not the Soviet Union will think it worthwhile risking an armed conflict.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 9/12/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on the aforesaid date ELIZABETH MASCOLO delivered to him, for transmittal to the CPUSA, \$10,000 in ten and twenty dollar bills. This money had been received from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada by TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader, for transfer to the CPUSA.

According to MASCOLO, she had arrived by train in NYC from Toronto on 9/10/60, and planned to spend a few days with her sister in NYC.

The serial numbers on the above-mentioned bills will be checked against the list of known currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C., and the Bureau will be advised of any positive results of this check.

cc destroyed
 3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
 1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (SOLO FUNDS) (41)
 1-New York 100-128861 (CPUSA FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
 1-New York 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
 (9)

REC-18

EX-107

100-428091-971

SEP 18 1960

SEP 22 1960

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent *[Signature]*

Per *[Signature]*

100-428091-971


~~high esteem~~ expressions of high esteem, and hearty congratulations ~~from the~~ from the Secretariat, the National Executive Committee and the membership of the Communist Party of the United States.

In the new Cuba, the Popular Socialist Party is the party of patriotism, the party of ^{selfless} ~~unselfish~~ loyalty and exemplary service to the peoples revolutionary cause ^{and} to its government led by that outstanding national hero and statesman -- Fidel Castro.

Indeed, all the accomplishments of the Popular Socialist Party are at once the achievements of the Cuban people and their government.

The glorious achievements of the Cuban revolution -- of which the history and service record of the Popular Socialist Party is an integral part -- has won the admiration of the freedom loving peoples of the whole world.

With the courage and daring of a David, the people of Cuba with Fidel Castro at their head, has forced the Goliath of ~~the~~



~~The~~ ^{your} people proclaim their will ~~secure~~ ^{challenge of} it forever in the ~~challenge of~~
~~their~~ oath ~~to~~ ^{"Patria o Muerte"} ~~we shall win~~
~~We are unconquerable~~

Dear Comrades and friends, we are especially grateful to the

Cuban people for the distinction that they make, between the

U.S. imperialists (those robber barons and their political

pawns ~~who~~ in the government who are guilty of the worst

crimes against the Cuban people, these robbers of your

resources and exploiters of your ~~own~~ workers and peasants)-

on the one hand, as distinct from the plain people of our

country, who are also the victims of ~~the~~ exploitation and oppressive

domination ~~by the same~~ ^{same} men of the trusts.

The vast masses of the people in the United States have no

~~or investments~~ vested interest in the overseas mills, mines, real estate or

military bases which the U. S. billionaire ~~gang~~ ^{gang} have established

as outposts for the robbery and exploitation of Cuba, Latin

America and the whole "free world."

of the U. S. monopolists abroad in no way conflicts with the true self-interests of the U. S. working people. On the contrary, it is a valuable international support to the class struggles which the working people of the U.S. must unceasingly wage in defense of, and to advance, their livelihood and liberties against the men of the trusts and their representatives in government.

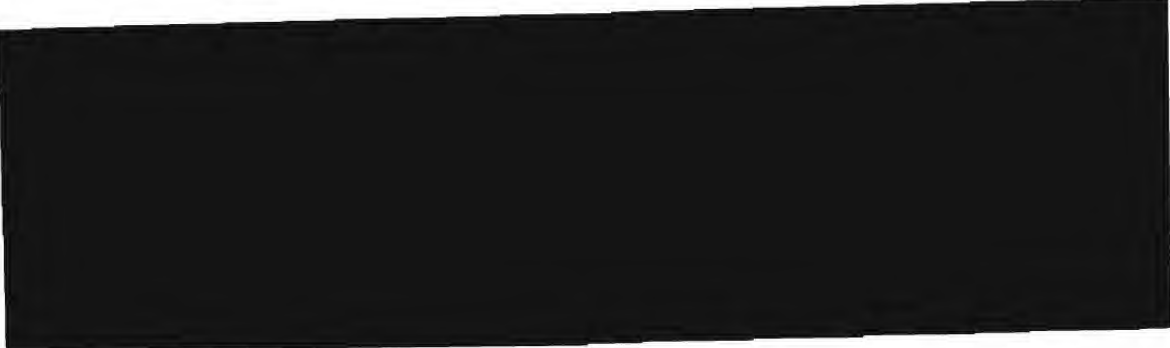
Indeed, if the true interests of the working people of the U. S. were articulated, they would express themselves thusly:

"Help yourself to our bosses' mines, plants and plantations, Cuban brothers and sisters! They were built out of capital gained from the unpaid labor of both of us!"

The aggressive, interventionist circle of the U. S. imperialists is roaring like a tiger and baring its fangs at Cuba. It wishes to make her its victim.

peace and freedom which have as their mighty bulwark the friendship and unselfish aid of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp of nations, U. S. imperialism has been unable to execute its plans for the overthrow of the Cuban government and for the restoration of its yoke of foreign domination.

With each wave of the rising ~~mf~~ tide of the anti-imperialist movement, the area in which the Tiger of imperialism can have his way grows smaller and smaller. Nevertheless, a Tiger remains a Tiger -- to the end a deadly and dangerous beast of prey. Even when increasingly isolated and marooned, it retains its essential character. Hence, the need for continuing vigilance against counter-revolutionary intrigue and military invasion. Therefore our Party considers among its foremost tasks that of rallying the people of the U. S. to expose and frustrate any interventionist



~~Imperialist monopoly~~
lying propaganda of the capitalist-controlled press, the people of

the U. S. have not been won for intervention in Cuba's affairs.

~~"Hands off Cuba" movements~~
Demonstrations and educational work in support of Cuba, in which

our Party ~~movements~~ participated in, or stimulated, have helped to

bring forward the grandeur of the image of heroic Cuba.

Our Communist Party, which lives and works inside the eye
of that typhoon ~~(U.S. imperialism)~~ which is so menacing to the peace, security and
social progress of the peoples of the Americas in particular and the

world in general. ~~U. S. imperialism~~ has suffered many blows

~~insert~~ in recent years. Nevertheless, it is today a Party with firm

~~strong~~ unity, a ~~united~~ leadership and a clear Marxist-Leninist line of

policy. It will continue to develop in solidity and strength

as it unfolds its activities among, and in association with, the

masses of our people in struggle on all the vital social issues

which relate to, and gear into, the over-all struggle for ~~effect~~

~~is~~ a basic change in the foreign policy of the government

toward

electorate with a situation wherein both the Republican and

Democratic Parties advocate the continuation of the Cold War

armaments race and a spirit of crusade against Communism. But the

ever-rising incidence of direct mass actions of the popular forces

in our country *is bringing forward and will* yet force the issue of peace into the fore-

front of the election struggle. *and peace policy in general*

Already the militant mass actions of the Negro people,

featuring mass sit-in actions, marches and demonstrations -- have

compelled both parties to be responsive in their respective plat-

forms to the civil rights demands of the Negro people and their

white allies.

Our Party will do all in its power to further develop the

mass action initiatives of the people in order to compel a *change*

of course ~~substantive differentiation~~; a retreat from the cold war *policy* ~~stance~~

in the interests of peace and progress on the part of one or

another of the candidates. At the same time, our Party will


help the masses draw the lessons from their experience with the

Our Party is grateful to the PSP for its generous fraternal aid in our struggle for the freedom of our imprisoned Party leaders -- Henry Winston, Gil Green and Robert Thompson -- and other victims of McCarthyite repression of civil liberties in our country. -

Our Party is inspired by the great work of the heroic PSP which, overcoming all difficulties, contributes decisively to the liberation and renovation of the Cuban nation. In theory and in practice, it is blazing new trails and is finding solution for all problems which beset it and which confront the nation. The PSP is indeed the first Party of the Americas.

Long live the PSP, vanguard of the nation and leader of the Cuban working class!

Long live the PSP which lives by, and carries forward, the all conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism!



Insert #1

Electoral laws and anti Communist statutes ~~have~~ prevented our party from entering the elections under our own banner.

Even now our party is facing a court ruling on the infamous McCarron act whose aim is to take away even the limited legality we have secured and repress all other militant labor and peoples organizations.

Socialista Popular (PSP), the
Communist Party (CP) of Cuba,
on August 12 and 13, 1960

August 12, 1960

MORRIS CHILDS, travelling under the name of MARTIN CAMP, arrived in Havana, Cuba from New York City late in the evening of August 11, 1960 and registered at the Hotel Riveria. Foreigners arriving in Cuba now have to sign a document that they will pay their hotel bill in the currency of their country. CHILDS was travelling under an assumed name in contemplation of meeting representatives of the CP of the Soviet Union in Havana and was looking forward to future trips to the Soviet Union. However, no representatives of the CP of the Soviet Union attended the 8th National Assembly of the PSP, despite indications in July that the CP of the Soviet Union would have a delegation in Cuba for this Assembly.

CHILDS was carrying a list of the names of the delegates from the CP, USA, to the 8th National Assembly of the PSP. This list was signed by GUS HALL, and bore the seal of the CP, USA.

On August 12, 1960, CHILDS took a cab from the Hotel Riveria to the headquarters of the PSP, which is located at 306 Carlos III Avenue, Havana, Cuba. The headquarters of "Hoy", publication of the PSP, is located at 615 Carlos III Avenue. The headquarters of the PSP was guarded with plainclothes men and militia men, carrying all sorts of weapons. After some difficulty, CHILDS got to the upstairs of the headquarters building and asked for either ANIBAL ESCALANTE or (FNU) GUERRERO. A translator named MARIE took CHILDS to the office of ESCALANTE and GUERRERO, who is an assistant to ESCALANTE and member of the Central Committee of the PSP. At least half a dozen guards were in the corridor. The headquarters building is surrounded by other buildings occupied by other CP members.

-1-100-428091-972
ENCLOSURE

moment, CHILDS was ushered into the office of SEVERO AGUIRRE. AGUIRRE attended the 21st Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union and is a member of the Political Bureau and one of the top half dozen leaders of the PSP.

ESCALANTE, who speaks good English, arrived and greeted CHILDS. BLAS ROCA, who only knows a few words in English, came in and chatted with ESCALANTE and CHILDS for a few minutes. ROCA said he expected a delegation from the CP of the Soviet Union for the 8th National Assembly.

CHILDS turned over to ROCA for delivery to the delegation from the CP of the Soviet Union, a resolution on peace adopted by the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, and also a note summarizing a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, held in New York City during the weekend of August 6-7, 1960. The note said that a verbal answer had been sent to the CP of the Soviet Union in reply to a request that a delegate from the CP, USA be in Moscow for a conference on September 28 and 29, 1960. The note stated that the matter to be discussed at the Moscow conference should not be discussed with anyone from the CP, USA, except MORRIS CHILDS, but at the conference, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN should be available to assist CHILDS if the CP of the Soviet Union agrees. Also delivered to the PSP for delivery to the CP of the Soviet Union was a copy of an article by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER entitled "The Fight Against Revisionism Is Not Over". A note accompanied this article and stated that the article was rejected by the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, because it is not based on objective reality in either the United States or the CP, USA. This note also stated that CHILDS had briefed FOSTER on the current ideological dispute between the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China. FOSTER said he endorsed the position of the CP of the Soviet Union on peace, war, co-existence, etc. It should be pointed out however, that a few months ago, comrade FOSTER's leanings were toward the China position.

National Assembly of the PSP, arrangements were made with ZLATO TULA of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia, and a member of the delegation from the CP of Czechoslovakia to the 8th National Assembly of the PSP, to send this material to the CP of the Soviet Union through the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Havana. The Czechoslovakian Embassy immediately made contact with Russian diplomatic personnel who were staying at the Hilton Hotel in Havana, since Russia did not have an embassy in Havana as of this time.

During the discussion between CHILDS, ROCA and ESCALANTE, BLAS ROCA said that the PSP is not going to stress the Party. The life of the Cuban revolution depends on the unity of the PSP, the July 26th Movement and the March 13 Directorate. The July 26th Movement and the March 13 Directorate are looked upon by the PSP as representing the national bourgeoisie.

ROCA gave four tasks of the revolution. 1) unity; 2) greater production; 3) strengthening the armed defense and might of the country; and 4) elevating the revolutionary consciousness of the people. Later the recitation of these tasks was repeated over and over again at the 8th National Assembly.

The headquarters of the PSP was a beehive of activity. The building is being remodeled, air conditioned and sound proofed.

ESCALANTE instructed GUERRERO to take CHILDS to RAMON CALCINES who is the Secretary of International Affairs for the PSP. CHILDS gave to CALCINES the list of official delegates from the CP, USA to the 8th National Assembly of the PSP.

CALCINES called in a security man named HAVIA. He was wearing the uniform of the militia and carrying a gun. It was learned that Party members put in a few hours five days a week in military training, guard duty and ideological training. Only ROCA and ESCALANTE were not wearing the uniform of the militia which consists of Khaki trousers, blue shirts with an emblem on the left shoulder, paratrooper boots, black berets and firearms. The uniform of the women's militia is a khaki blouse, black skirts and black shoes.

the PSP. He is described as follows: age about 38, height 5'11", weight 170-175 pounds, hair dark, complexion olive. CALCINES is very nice looking. His secretary's name is HANNA. He also has a Negro translator named RENE LOPEZ who can translate the following five languages: English, French, German, Russian and Portuguese.

HAVIA is described as follows: age 38-40, height 5'6", weight 125 to 130 pounds, complexion fair, hair thinning, wears glasses. He is responsible for security arrangements.

When CHILDS said he was staying at the Hotel Riveria, both HAVIA and CALCINES said he should remain there for security reasons, although delegates whose identity did not have to be protected would stay at the Hotel Comodore.

August 13, 1960

JAMES JACKSON arrived in Havana, Cuba on Friday evening, August 12, 1960 and registered at the Hotel Duval. JACK SHULMAN and RUTH SHULMAN were staying at this hotel. They had sent a letter to the CP, USA, asking that it send a strong delegation to the Congress of the PSP. JACK SHULMAN expected to be named as a delegate and when he was not, the SHULMANS left Cuba on Saturday, August 13, 1960.

On Friday, evening, August 12, 1960, CHILDS and JACKSON agreed to meet at the headquarters of the PSP on August 13, 1960.

JACKSON had prepared a speech for delivery at the 8th National Assembly of the PSP. JACKSON had JESUS COLON translate the speech into Spanish but JACKSON commented that COLON is politically illiterate. JACKSON wanted someone from the PSP to look over the speech and translate it into Spanish. JACKSON had not shown his speech to anyone in the leadership of the CP, USA.

The Spanish translation was shown to GUERINERO. He suggested that the word imperialism be substituted for the word capitalism. JACKSON and CHILDS, with the assistance of RENE LOPEZ, went over the speech sentence by sentence, and LOPEZ translated it into Spanish. There may be some variations between the English and Spanish versions.

C. H.
introduced to JACKSON and CHILDS. RAMON CALCINES and HAVIA said that she would be the translator for the CP, USA delegation. She drives a Volkswagen. Later in private conversations, it was learned that CANOSA is not too enthusiastic about conditions in Cuba and plans to marry an Englishman and move to England, although her family will remain in Cuba.

CHILDS and JACKSON were also assigned a person from the militia as a guard. He accompanied the CP, USA delegation in their travels throughout Havana. CHILDS and JACKSON were also given credentials for the 8th National Assembly. These credentials had to be exhibited to a militia man at the door of the salon in the Comodore Hotel where the sessions were held.

Arrangements were made for JESUS COLON and PAT TOOHEY to be met at the airport in the afternoon and to be taken to the Hotel Comodore. They were assigned to room 419. JACKSON had room 421. HELEN WINTER arrived in Havana late Saturday night and stayed at the Hotel Capri. She was transferred to room 427 in the Hotel Comodore on Sunday, August 14, 1960. Subsequently her sister, Mrs. EDUARDO (GERTRUDE) MACHADO of Venezuela joined her in this room.

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Re New York airtel dated 8/12/60, enclosing a copy of a photograph of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

CG 5824-S* advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on September 12, 1960, that on September 8, 1960, GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS stated that this photograph is "dynamite". They instructed CG 5824-S* to immediately tear up the photograph and flush the pieces down a toilet.

Confidential
Re: [illegible]
770
FBI

100-428091-973

REC-18
EX-107

SEP 14 1960

10

100-12432

- 12 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

JEK:plf
(4)

SEP 12 10 38 AM '60

INDEXED

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59 SEP 22 1960

158
SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* completed Solo mission six on 7/31/60. This mission took him to Russia and Czechoslovakia. Before he was able to furnish us complete data on this trip he left on Solo mission seven for Havana, Cuba, 8/11/60. After returning to the United States on 8/25/60, CG 5824-S* furnished us complete information concerning Solo mission seven and then supplied us with the remaining data on Solo trip six.

Chicago airtel 9/7/60 discloses that while informant was in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in July, 1960, during the sixth Solo mission, he had a discussion with Chao Yi-min, representative of the Communist Party (CP) of China to the "World Marxist Review." Chao stated that the CP of China wants ten people from the United States to come to China by May, 1961, and to act as translators, analysts of international affairs, and instructors in English. The wives and children of these people can accompany them to China.

Chao also disclosed that "a one-time deal" can be arranged whereby furs from China can be imported into the United States through Canada. The profit realized by selling the furs in the United States can go to the CPUSA. The CPUSA, according to Chao, should arrange to have Tim Buck, General Secretary of the CP of Canada, assign somebody in Canada to meet somebody assigned by the CPUSA in Chicago, Illinois, in order to carry through this proposal.

Chao, in discussions with our informant, advised that [redacted] Frank Coe and Harold Glasser, who are all on the Security Index, are presently in China. We received previous information that [redacted] and Coe were in China and the State

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:ras

(5)

53 SEP 20 1960

EX-102

10 SEP 16 1960

Department is aware of their location. This is the first time we have received information that Glasser is in China and we have instructed our New York and Washington Field Offices by separate communication to conduct appropriate investigation to verify this fact. After verification is established we will furnish this information to the State Department.

OBSERVATIONS:

Chicago airtel discloses that informant had not yet discussed the above information with anyone in the CPUSA. Bulet to Chicago 9/13/60 instructs Chicago to follow closely with CG 5824-S* the proposals of the Red Chinese and to determine whether the Party plans to carry them out.

ACTION:

1. If the CPUSA selects ten people to go to China, we will then furnish the names of these people to the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and other interested agencies.

2. Inasmuch as our informant is the only one in the CPUSA who is presently aware of the "Chinese fur deal," we will not disseminate the information at this time. To do so would jeopardize our informant. We will make appropriate dissemination when the information is substantiated by other sources and the CPUSA plans to carry out the Chinese proposal.

For Ruc
gmc
9/14

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

168
SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C Communist

CG 5824-S* left New York City 8/11/60 to attend, as a Communist Party (CP), USA, delegate, the Eighth National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), CP of Cuba, scheduled to convene in Havana, Cuba, 8/16/60. Informant returned to the United States from this seventh Solo mission on 8/25/60.

Chicago airtel 9/1/60 discloses that Blas Roca, General Secretary of the PSP, in company with the informant, stated that the life of the Cuban revolution depends on the unity of the PSP, the July 26 Movement and the March 13 Directorate, other main forces in the Cuban Government. Roca mentioned four tasks of the revolution: (1) unity; (2) greater production; (3) strengthening the armed defense and might of the country; and (4) elevating the revolutionary consciousness of the people. During the Eighth National Assembly of the PSP, which was held in Havana from 8/16/60 through 8/21/60, these tasks were repeated over and over again.

Informant visited the headquarters of PSP, which are located at 306 Carlos III Avenue, Havana, Cuba, and advised that the building at this location is being remodeled and that air conditioning and soundproofing are being installed. Informant observed that most Party members wear the uniform of the militia and carry firearms. He also understood that PSP members spend a few hours, five days a week, in military training, guard duty and ideological training.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached are letters for your approval under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification incorporating pertinent data furnished by our informant to be transmitted to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; the Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State; Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

Enclosures

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons

1 - Mr. Belmont

FFF:ras (6)

1 - Liaison Section

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Fox

EX 109 REC-39

100-428091-975
10 SEP 16 1960 5-374

9950 SEP 20 1960

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
 IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 9/6/60. This report deals with a meeting with representatives of International Books in Moscow, Russia, in July, 1960.

This airtel and three additional airtels being submitted on 9/7/60, complete the information furnished by CG 5824-S* as a result of the sixth SOLO trip.

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 cc 12437
 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

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8 SEP 8 1960

50 SEP 22 1960

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

s

During July, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS met with the following representatives of International Books in the Foreign Office Building in Moscow, Russia:

(All spellings are phonetic)

U.Y. FNU/ZEMRIL, Head of International Books, and FNU/BELASTOTSKY, who is responsible for periodicals and publications.

Also present was an individual whose name is not known and a translator, MISHA/GOLOBNICHE. This ^{ROSSIK} translator works in the Foreign Office and has acted as a translator for NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

BELASTOTSKY had recently been in New York City to attend a book exhibit. While in New York City, he participated in a meeting with ISADORE/HOPSY, NEIL/KRUTH, HELLEN/KRUTH, and MARGARET COWL/KRUMBEIN. The purpose of the meeting in New York City was to discuss the liquidation of Imported Publications and Products and the possibility of the KRUTHs replacing it.

BELASTOTSKY complained that the KRUTHs offered no concrete plans. Their statements were, for the most part, abstract in nature and they did not offer a sound business proposal. However, it was agreed that Imported Publications and Products would be liquidated, that NEIL/KRUTH would register as a foreign agent, that International Books will write off all debts owed to it by KRUMBEIN, and that the KRUTHs will organize a new firm.

CHILDS was asked what the CP, USA, wants in regard to this situation. CHILDS could only reply that the CP, USA, wants more liberal terms than those given to KRUMBEIN in the past.

Books will be as liberal as possible but that the arrangement with the KRUTHs will have to be on a business-like basis and in writing. The KRUTHs will be given a good discount and good credit terms if they come through with a sound business plan. International Books also wants the KRUTHs to sell to Party circles or Party sympathizers and not to compete with some firms in the United States with which International Books has signed contracts to sell Russian literature in the United States.

ZEMRIL and BELASTOTSKY stated that when concrete business details are worked out, whoever is to be the owner or an agent of the new firm should contact FNU/ZAPENKO at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. ZAPENKO is their trade representative and the owner or agent of the new firm can take up concrete details with ZAPENKO on a commercial basis. Until that time, there is not much more to discuss.

This entire meeting in Moscow consumed less than one-half hour.

Subsequently this matter was discussed in August, 1960, in New York City with HYMAN LUMER and later with ISADORE WOFPSY. LUMER said that he had disassociated himself from the entire affair involving Imported Publications and Products. LUMER said that WOFPSY and the KRUTHs are handling it but that the KRUTHs were on a one month vacation.

ISADORE WOFPSY was pessimistic about the whole deal. He said that he did not know if it will be possible to make such a venture pay off financially. He said that efforts are being made to find a ground floor location for the successor firm to Imported Publications and Products but that he does not know how much business acumen either NEIL or HELLEN KRUTH has. Furthermore, capital is necessary to start such a business. The KRUTHs have no capital and while WOFPSY made a statement that capital for this business could be obtained, he is now dubious about the possibility of raising the necessary funds. WOFPSY said that he was waiting for the KRUTHs to return in September from a vacation before doing anything else in regard to this business venture.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* on 8/26/60, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, the following listed 10 issues of "Hoy", publication of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba.

August 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 1960.

The above listed items are enclosed herewith to the Bureau. It is requested that they be returned to the Chicago Division when the Bureau has no further need for them.

It should be noted that these 10 issues all contain information concerning the 8th National Assembly of the PSP. The material includes texts of speeches, names of some of the fraternal delegates, names of leading members of the PSP, text of "greetings" from other CPs, photographs, names of speakers, etc. The speech of JAMES JACKSON, head of the CP, USA delegation, appears in the 8/24/60 issue.

"Hoy" does not publish on Monday.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (AM) (RM) 1-1243

1 - Chicago

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REC-3/00-428091-977

EX-102

9-16 9-77
AUG 30 1960

Approved: *942 M L/ey*

61 SEP 29 1960

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN 100-210-

Re: HOY, a daily newspaper published in Havana, Cuba.

Saturday, August 15, 1960, Issue (No. 187, Year XXII)

Page 1, news item captioned: "Arrival of Fraternal Delegates to the National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party." - (Summary) The 9th National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party will hold its first session on August 16. This is the first of the Popular Socialist Party held in a regime of freedom after the fall of the tyrant BATISTA. The opening session will be devoted to a discussion of the New Program and New Statute of the Party by BLAS RUGA, Secretary General of the National Committee. A large delegation of the Party leadership went to the airport yesterday to meet a group of fraternal delegates coming from China, Czechoslovakia, Korea, France, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Poland, Costa Rica, Italy, and Chile.

The fraternal delegates expressed their delight at being on Cuban soil and in a position to see with their own eyes the accomplishments of the Cuban Revolution.

Sunday, August 14, 1960, Issue (No. 118, Year XXII)

Page 1, news item captioned: "Do not be deceived!" (Summary) The Executive Bureau of the National Committee of the Popular Socialist Party calls the attention of the readers to an incident which took place on the steps of a church in Havana. Apparently, a group of church-goers were gathered on the steps discussing matters of a religious nature. Three or four young men wearing faked Popular Socialist Party badges started to pick on them,

TRANSLATED AND SUMMARIZED BY:

September 1, 1960
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to be repeated. They are urged to distinguish between genuine Party members and hooligans, impersonating Party members, in the employ of the clergy and of the Yankee imperialists.

Sunday supplement - (Summary) The feature article of this Sunday supplement is devoted to a commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the Popular Socialist Party. BLAS ROCA, head of the Popular Socialist Party, writes a message of greetings and, in an article entitled: "The Enemies Behind the Extremist's Mask," attacks the Free Trade Union Group as an attempt at splitting and weakening the Cuban labor movement.

Tuesday, August 16, 1960, Issue (No. 189, Year XXII)

Page 1, news items captioned: "The National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party - (Summary) The assembly will start today with a report by the Secretary General BLAS ROCA." This news item is, for the most part a repetition of the information appearing in the Saturday, August 13, 1960, issue. After listing the foreign delegates who are in Cuba to attend the assembly as "Fraternal Delegates," an account is given of the social functions which were held to give them a most cordial welcome in Cuba.

(Translator's Note: The main headline in this issue reads: "FBI Plague in San Jose, Costa Rica." A thorough review of the feature article and of the other news items reveals nothing derogatory about the FBI. As a matter of fact, the headline is the only place where the FBI is mentioned.)

Page 1, item captioned: "The Opening of the 8th (sic)* National Assembly of the Socialist Party - An Emotional Tribute is Paid to the Martyrs of the Party - Amidst a Great Patriotic Fervor and Complete Faith in Cuba's Victory, a Greeting is Sent to the Chief of the Revolution: FIDEL CASTRO - 198 Member Delegates in Attendance - Several Fraternal Delegates - Enthusiasm and Pugnaciousness." (Summary) This article, illustrated by two photographs showing the Presidium room of the assembly with the delegates at work and BLAS ROCA in the act of delivering the opening speech, deals, for the most part, with the "atmosphere" of the assembly. The joyous occasion filled everybody's heart with anticipation. The assembly was held in a big room on the second floor of the Hotel Comodoro which overlooks, like the prow of a victorious ship, the constant play of the ocean waves. A little girl was so impressed with the beauty of the surroundings and sensed, by the keen perception of her receptive mind, the atmosphere of brotherly love permeating everything and everybody. She turned to her grandmother and said: "Grandma, I want to be a communist." The grandmother took great pride in relating the episode to anybody who cared to listen.

The delegates sang the Cuban national anthem and a clerk read the names of the Party members making up the Party Presidium. The Fraternal Delegates from foreign countries were formerly introduced. At the last minute, word came that the representative of the Spanish Communist Party had arrived in Cuba. Then, BLAS ROCA took the floor: "Comrades," he said, "I have bad news...my report will take eleven hours to be delivered."

Page 3, item captioned: "BLAS ROCA Presents His Report Before a National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party." (Summary) -

*Translator's Note: The first two issues refer to it as the 9th Assembly.

presented by the Secretary General to the assembly. The paper goes to press at six o'clock p.m. and BLAS ROCA was still talking. The paper promises to print the full text in its Sunday issue.

Thursday, August 18, 1960, Issue (191, Year XXII)

Page 1, item captioned: "The 8th Assembly Continues its Work - The Discussion of BLAS ROCA's Report Began Yesterday. More Than 300 Delegates Attending the Event." - (Summary) After describing the enthusiastic reception that was given to the address by BLAS ROCA, the article provides a short summary of the salient points of the speech. Particular emphasis is placed upon the attacks against the United States of America contained in the speech. The orator made a distinction between the Yankee monopolies, which have succeeded in imposing their will on the American Government, and the American people whose sympathy lies with the Cuban revolution. The aid of the Soviet Union was extolled. Then, the speaker discussed the friendly relations existing between Cuba and Communist China. The assembly rose as a single body and signified its enthusiastic approval by chanting: "People's China!"

The summary of BLAS ROCA's speech and the reaction of the assembly delegates are followed by a short account of the night session of the ninth assembly. The Credentials Committee informed that the assembly was being attended by 294 member delegates, 65 fraternal delegates and 60 invited delegates. The 65 fraternal delegates are representing the Communist Parties of 31 foreign countries. Then, the delegates heard a reading of the message of greetings from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The text of this message appears on page 1 of this issue. Other messages of greetings were read to them: from the Communist Parties of Australia, Albania and Austria. The texts of these messages appear on page 7 of this issue.

Page 1, item entitled: "The 8th National Socialist Assembly - The Popular Socialist Party in the Process of Studying its New Program - JUAN MARINELLO Sends an Emotional Message of Greetings." (Summary)
The President of the National Committee of the Popular Socialist Party, confined to bed by a serious illness, sent an emotional message of greetings to the assembly. The reading of this message was followed by a presentation of the "program of the Popular Socialist Party" by ANIBAL ESCALANTE. The full text of the address concerning the program delivered before the assembly appears on pages 6 and 7 of this issue. The session closed with the reading of two messages of greetings, one from the German Communists (sic) and the other from the Belgian Communist Party.

Saturday, August 29, 1960, Issue (No. 193, Year XXII)

Page 1, item captioned: "The 8th Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party Discusses its New Statute" (Summary) The speaker addressing this session of the assembly, Mr. MANUEL LUZARDO, after pointing out that the changes which have taken place on the domestic scene call for amendments to the Statute of the Party, proceeded to present the proposed amendments and comment on them. The full text of this address appears on page 14 of this issue. The assembly also sent a message of congratulations to the Soviet Union for its latest scientific achievement in bringing back two dogs and other animals which had been sent aloft in a missile of the same type as the missile which will make it possible for human beings to travel in space.

This issue also contains the text of the message of greetings sent by the President of the National Committee of the Popular Socialist Party, the speech delivered by

the Communist Party of China, and other messages of greetings by the representatives of North Korea, Guiana, ~~Burma~~ ^{Burma}, Colombia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Bolivia and Canada. EDITH GARCIA BUCHACA addressed the assembly to discuss the problems of culture and higher education in a revolutionary climate.

Sunday, August 21, 1960, Issue (No. 194, Year XXII)

Page 1, item captioned: "The National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party - The Workers of the World Salute Cuba's Struggle." (Summary) Yesterday's session of the assembly was addressed by SEVERO AGUIRRE, a member of the Executive Bureau of the National Committee of the Popular Socialist Party, who discussed the Land Reform Law. He was followed by a number of speakers who dealt with the questions of the labor unions in Cuba and of the role of the women in the Cuban Revolution. Fraternal greetings were brought to the delegates by the representatives of the Guatemalan, Guadalupean and Italian Communist Parties.

The full texts of the addresses by the Colombian, Ecuadorian and Costa Rican and French delegates, appear on page 6.

Tuesday, August 23, 1960, Issue (No. 195, Year XXII)

Page 1, item captioned: "The 8th National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party - As Long As There Is Unity, the Revolution Is Undefeatable, BLAS ROCA said in His Summing-up Speech - The Closing Session of the Assembly at the Cubanacan Club. The National Committee Was Elected While the Delegates Shouted 'The PSP is invincible!' All Reports Approved." (Summary) The chairmanship of the last session of the 8th Assembly returned to BLAS ROCA who delivered the closing speech. His address was a most impassionate plea for unity and he pointed an accusing finger at all forms of sectarianism as the deadly enemy of "our unity." BLAS ROCA, turning his attention to international problems, noted that the United States of America is bringing all possible pressure to bear on the Foreign Ministers gathered

the necessary strength and its maneuver is doomed beforehand. This does not mean that the United States will give up. Cuba and all the democratic forces of Latin America must constantly be alert to defend the accomplishments of the Cuban Revolution. BLAS ROCA added that Cuba and Venezuela are united against the United States which defends TRUJILLO. After his speech, the slate of nominees for the National Committee was approved unanimously and so were the reports submitted to the assembly. Various Cuban member delegates took the floor to discuss various problems connected with the realities of a day-by-day implementation of the concepts of the revolution. They pointed out that problems may arise in the management of the seized plants and industries. They called for a united effort to overcome these obstacles. They also pointed out that in a free Cuba it will be the responsibility of the labor unions to advance production and seek new sources of raw materials in view of the foreseeable drying up of a number of foreign-controlled sources.

Finally, the session closed with addresses by a large number of Fraternal Delegates from foreign countries. Only three of these addresses are included in this issue of the paper. They are the addresses by the Uruguayan, Spanish and Italian delegates. Many other delegates took the floor. They are the delegates from Algeria, Finland, the Netherlands, Iran, India, the United Socialist Party of Islam, Morocco, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Indonesia, Switzerland, Vietnam and New Zealand. The paper promises that the texts of these addresses will be published in future issues. The closing ceremony of the assembly was called for 3:30 p.m. on Monday.

Wednesday, August 24, 1960, Issue (No. 106 Year XXII)

Page 6, boxed item, bottom half of columns 3 and 4. (Full translation)

the fraternal delegates who attended the assembly, we shall offer, to our readers, in the next few issues, the messages of greetings delivered by the fraternal delegates of other countries attending the 8th National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party held in our capital.

Page 6, item entitled: "Message of Greetings to the 8th National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party by JAMES E. JACKSON from the United States of America." (Full translation)

Secretary General BLAS ROCA,
Delegates to the 8th National Assembly of the Popular Socialist Party,
Fraternal Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Several Countries of the World. Greetings!

In the first place, allow me to express the fraternal greetings of comrades GUS HALL, EUGENE DENNIS and WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, leaders of our Party, who are unable to attend your Assembly because prevented from doing so by the American Government.

Also, allow me to express on behalf of our delegation, our admiration for the report by Comrade BLAS ROCA which is clear, brilliant, profound and, naturally, correct. The Program of the National Committee clearly indicates the road, leading in the right direction, which the Cuban revolution has opened up for the people toward complete realization of the glorious prospects which lie ahead.

To this historical convention of the Popular Socialist Party, our Fraternal Delegation brings cordial greetings, expressions of high esteem and deeply-felt congratulations from the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, from the National Committee and from all the members of the Communist Party of the United States.

in the new Cuba, the Popular Socialist Party is the party of patriotism, the party of the most disinterested loyalty and exemplary service to the cause of the revolution and of the people and to its government headed by a national hero, statesman and outstanding leader: FIDEL CASTRO.

The glorious and heroic action of the Cuban Revolution - an indivisible part of which is the long record of service by the Popular Socialist Party - deserves the sincere admiration of all the freedom-loving people of the world.

With the bravery and daring of a DAVID, the people of Cuba have forced the "GOLIATH of the North" to get off the shoulders of the workers and peasants of Cuba. You have recovered your marvelous "pearl of the Antilles," your country, from the dirty claws of the imperialists and now all the people proclaim their will to protect it forever by their defying oath of: "Country or Death! We Will Win!"

Dear Comrades and Friends, we are particularly grateful to the Cuban people for making a difference between the imperialists of the United States and the simple people of our country who are the victims of the exploitation and oppressive domination of the same monopolies which, over there the same as over here, oppress all of us. The large masses of the American people have no investments in the plants, mines, properties and military bases that the clique of United States multimillionaires have set up here as the outposts from which to steal and exploit Cuba, Latin America and the entire so-called "free world."

The exorbitant profits which they secure by means of these monopolies on foreign land are not only the way whereby they increase their riches, but also the way whereby they reduce the real salaries of the working class in the United States.

The nationalization and the disposal of the monopolistic interest of the United States abroad are not

the United States.

On the contrary, they are a valid international help to the class struggle which the workers of the United States are called upon to wage relentlessly for the defense of their salaries and freedom against the men of the monopolies and their representatives in the government.

There is no doubt that if the working people of America were able to express their feelings, they would do so in the following terms: "Get back your mines, factories and plantations from the American monopolies, beloved sisters and brothers of Cuba. All this capital was put together with the sweat and blood of all of us."

The aggressive interventionist circles of the imperialists of the United States are roaring like a tiger and showing their threatening claws to Cuba. They wish to make Cuba their victim.

However, thanks to the militant unity of all the Cuban people defending what they have won with their revolution; thanks to the solidarity of the forces on a world scale favoring peace and freedom and resting, as though on an unconquerable fortress, on the friendship and disinterested help of the Soviet Union, China and the other nations of the socialist camp, Yankee imperialism has been unable to put into effect its plans for an overthrow of the Cuban government and a restoration of the yoke of foreign domination.

With each rising wave of the anti-imperialist tide the space in which the imperialist tiger can freely roam becomes smaller and smaller. However, a tiger is always a tiger: a deadly beast of plunder until its dying day. Even though it is more isolated and confined than before, the imperialist tiger still retains its essential characteristics. This is the reason why a constant vigilance is necessary against a military invasion and counterrevolutionary intrigues.

so that they may be aware of and in a position to defeat all interventionist maneuvers and military attempts against the sovereign people of Cuba.

We must make continuous efforts to increase and intensify the activities which serve to strengthen the friendship between the Cuban people and the people of the United States. In spite of the propaganda of lies of the press controlled by the imperialist monopolies, the people of the United States refuse to be deceived by the contention that the United States must intervene militarily in the matters of the Cuban nation. Demonstrations and educational work of propaganda in favor of Cuba, our "Hands Off Cuba" movement and similar movements, which were helped or stimulated by our Party, have proven successful in presenting to the public opinion of the United States the grandeur of Heroic Cuba.

Our Communist Party, which lives and works within the very entrails of the imperialist monster posing so serious a threat to peace, security and social progress of all the people of the world and particularly of the Americas, has suffered serious blows in recent years. Electoral laws and anti-communist legislation made it impossible for our Party to participate in the elections under its own flag.

Even today, our Party is faced with prosecution under the infamous MCCARRAN Law, which is aimed at curtailing the limited legality which we have secured, suppressing, at the same time, all other militant workers' and popular organizations.

In spite of this, today our Party is a party with firm unity, with strong leadership and a clear Marxist-Leninist line. The Communist Party of the United States will continue to grow in unity and strength by carrying on its activities in close association with the masses of our people in the struggle for the solution of vital questions

change in the international policies of our government in the direction of peace.

With the Presidential elections coming up next November, the twin parties of the big monopolist interests have placed the electorate in a position that no matter which party they choose, whether Republican or Democratic, the cold war will continue, along with the arms race and the crusade against communism. However, the ever-growing mass actions of the popular forces of our country will force the issue - we are sure of it - and give these questions a position of greater and greater predominance in the electoral campaigns before poll day.

We have already seen that the militant actions of the Negro people - who have staged massive demonstrations and parades to demand service in restaurants and other public places - have forced both parties to include in their respective platforms the rightful demands for civil rights of the Negro population and their white allies.

Our Party will do everything in its power to foster more and more mass-action initiatives by the people for the purpose of demanding a change or, rather, for the purpose of forcing either candidate to retreat from his position of cold war policies and to serve the best interests of peace and progress. At the same time, our Party will help the masses to draw their own conclusions and to learn their lessons from the treacherous experiences they have suffered and will continue to suffer at the hands of both capitalist parties. This will give the opinion of the community a chance to crystallize itself toward the establishment of a true mass party, a party of the workers, of the colored people and of the peasants, a party of all the antimonomopolist forces struggling for peace.

...the release of our Party leaders from prisons, and
GOREN and ROBERT THOMPSON (imprisoned in Federal jails)
as well as of other victims of the McCarthyist oppression
against the civil rights of our country.

A source of great inspiration for our Party
has been the great and heroic work of the Popular Socialist
Party which, overcoming all difficulties, is making such
a decisive contribution to the liberation and renovation
of the Cuban nation. In theory and in practice, the Cuban
Party is blazing new ~~trails~~ and finding new solutions to
all problems confronting not only the Party but the nation.

Yankee imperialism is an old tiger. It is
blind to the reality of the world and, as such, a dangerous,
a very dangerous tiger.

You can rest assured, comrades, that the Communist
Party of the United States will fulfill its obligations of
international solidarity with the Cuban Revolution, over-
coming all difficulties which may arise, whatever it may
cost.

May the fraternal unity of our Parties grow stronger
and stronger in our common struggle against the monopolies
of the United States and Yankee imperialism!

Long live the Popular Socialist Party, the
vanguard of the Cuban nation and the leader of the Cuban
working class!

Long live the Popular Socialist Party which flies
the triumphal colors of Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the international solidarity of the
working class, the anti-imperialist unity and alliance
of all the people who seek and work for world peace!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of
Cuba and of the United States!

Long live free Cuba and its government under the
leadership of FIDEL CASTRO!

The description of the documents, as set forth in the incoming letter, is accurate and self-explanatory. These are some of the documents referred to and described at length in the 10 issues of "EOY" (from Saturday, August 13, 1960, through Wednesday, August 24, 1960) which have already been summarized and translated (a copy of this summary is attached hereto). - see summary dated 9/1/60 attached to NY airtel 8/29/60. 7

A careful reading of the material discloses no other addresses delivered by U. S. Delegates to the Assembly.

As to statements of policy towards the U. S., the documents are full of attacks against "Yankee imperialism" which is described as the No. 1 enemy of the Cuban Revolution and of the Cuban people. These attacks are always couched in general terms so that a distinction between propaganda and actual policy statements is practically impossible.

SUMMARIZED BY:

September 2, 1960

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SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

At 8:40 p.m., 9/10/60, SA [redacted] New York Office, called and said that the Solo meet scheduled to have been held in New York City at 7:00 p.m., 9/10/60, between Informant and Vladimir Barkovsky did not take place. Informant left the place where they were scheduled to meet at 7:00 p.m. and Barkovsky showed up about eight or ten minutes later, according to observations of Agents. Barkovsky then left the place of the meet and again returned to the meeting place about fifteen minutes later.

[redacted] stated the above will be furnished the Bureau by letter together with any other developments in this matter. SA Frederick F. Fox was furnished the above at 8:45 p.m., 9/10/60.

SA [redacted] later called at 11:56 p.m., 9/10/60, and advised that contact had been made with CG 5824-S* who stated that the meet with Barkovsky had materialized. According to SA [redacted] nothing of significance took place during the meet. Barkovsky claimed the informant's watch was "upside down" at the time of the scheduled meet at 7:00 p.m. The conversation was of a very general nature. Barkovsky was very nervous and jumpy and claimed that he was very busy in connection with Nikita Khrushchev's contemplated visit to the United Nations.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox
- 1 - Mr. Putnam

PDP/fpm
(5) *Jhm*

EX-102

99
62 SEP 22 1960

REC-39

100-428091-978

18 SEP 20 1960

5 *Jeff*

SUBJECT: SOLO

Mr. Donohue

W. J. Johnson

ASAC Handley, Chicago, called on the morning of 9/14 relative to the forthcoming SOLO trip of informant to Moscow. The informant will leave on 9/22 from NY and return the middle of November. This is a highly important trip as he will attend further discussions attempting to resolve the differences between the Soviets and Red China.

Handley said the informant's expenses are anticipated as follows:

Round trip to Paris from Chicago-----	\$850.00
Round trip to Prague from Paris-----	150.00
Plane fare from Prague to Moscow-----	150.00
Hotel rooms, meals, etc., in Europe-----	200.00
Total	<u>\$1350.00</u>

In addition, Chicago wanted authority to compensate the informant's parents in the amount of \$250, to move from their apartment to informant's house for seven weeks, to insure the safety of his residence, personal property, and his documents.

The informant will take \$600 from CP funds, with Hall's authority, leaving a balance of \$1000, which Chicago wants to advance the informant for expenses. The informant may be able to return some of this to the Bureau, based on whether the Russians pay for some of his expenses; however, we cannot be sure of this.

In view of the importance of this trip I authorized this payment of \$1,000.

In addition, ASAC Handley wanted authority to advance the informant his regular payments from 9/15 thru 10/31--the usual procedure when the informant takes an extended trip abroad. I authorized this. *D*

Handley said the informant will leave for NY on 9/19 to hold two conferences with Gus Hall of the CPUSA, during which Hall

ANB:CSH (5)

EX- 105

REC- 29

100-428091-979

18 SEP 20 1960

INT. SEC.

94
61 SEP 29 1960

I authorized Handley to have Agent Keating go to NY on 9/19 for the purpose of getting the results of these meetings from the informant and transmitting them to the Bureau (as the informant will be leaving directly from NY for Paris).

For information.

JAM/s
GRC
9/15

Q

D

V.

EGB

IS - C

~~KITABENS~~

REC-79

100-428091-980

8 SEP ~~9~~ 1960

- JEK:plf
(5) ^

Approved:

51 SEP 23 1960 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

During July, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the International Commission of the Communist Party, USA (CP), met [redacted], member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, in Prague, Czechoslovakia. [redacted] was returning to the United States after a trip to Copenhagen, Denmark, and Russia. She was carrying a message for the CP, USA, from V. J. JEROME and ALICE JEROME. In this message, V. J. JEROME wanted a written statement from the CP, USA, that he is on a leave of absence and is on a Party assignment. ALICE JEROME wanted a statement that she is on a leave of absence from the CP, USA. CHILDS intercepted this message and carried it with him to Moscow, Russia, from Prague, Czechoslovakia. *U.S.*

b6
b7C

Subsequently this message was discussed with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union. MOSTOVETS said that V. J. JEROME is doing a good job as a translator of the works of V. I. LENIN but that the CP, SU, avoids contact with him because he wants to be assigned to the CP, SU. The CP, SU, will not assign a national of another country to the CP, SU. MOSTOVETS asked CHILDS to visit JEROME. *Russia*

V. J. and ALICE JEROME were visited by CHILDS. They have a large, newly furnished apartment in Moscow. He is supposed to be ill and she is taking care of him. They complained that every member of the CP, USA, who visits Moscow, makes their apartment a headquarters. Their youngest son is staying with them. ALICE JEROME wants to take a pre-school education course in Moscow and obtain a degree. V. J. JEROME stated that he just recently had his passport renewed for two years. He complained that he is isolated from the CP. He said that he wanted an official letter from the CP, USA, stating that he is doing CP work.

CHILDS told V. J. JEROME that he would tell the CP, SU, that JEROME is on a CP assignment.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 9/9/60, CG 5824-S advised SA [redacted] that on 9/8/60, MORRIS CHILDS had a secret meeting at the Statler Hotel with EUGENE DENNIS and GUS HALL. CHILDS briefed DENNIS and HALL regarding his recent trip to Cuba, and then discussed with them the advisability of his going back to Moscow in late September.

HALL and DENNIS agreed that CHILDS should return to Moscow, and stated that they would hold a number of CP Secretariat meetings for discussion of problems; CHILDS is to present to the Soviets. It was agreed that CHILDS should depart for the Soviet Union no later than September 24th or 25th. In the event DENNIS should be out of town at the time of CHILDS' anticipated departure for the Soviet Union, CHILDS is to confer with him for a day or so before leaving. (DENNIS thought he might be in Maine at that time).

DENNIS and HALL instructed CHILDS to emphasize to the Soviets the necessity of sending more money to the CPUSA. They also instructed him to retain contact with the Chinese CP. He was told that, although, in dealing with the Chinese CP, he should not "give in on principle," he should nevertheless "retain friendly relations with them" and "again raise the question of money."

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (INFO) (RM)
 1-New York 66-6989 (INV.) (41)
 1-New York 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

(7)

cc Baumgardner

REC-79
 G. D. C. [redacted]
 J. H. C. [redacted]
 W. P. [redacted]
 T. W. K. [redacted]
 B. C. R. [redacted]

5 SEP 10 1960

Approved: 36

Sent

M

Per

50 SEP 26 1960 Special Agent in Charge

CHILDS was told by DENNIS and HALL that in his next meeting with his local Soviet contact (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) he should tell the latter that the CPUSA is making "certain preparations" with regard to KHRUSHCHEV's scheduled appearance at the United Nations. In the event that anti-Soviet groups picket KHRUSHCHEV, arrangements have been made for "counter-picketing." All nationality groups have been alerted "to prepare for KHRUSHCHEV's coming." *

The Chicago Committee for Defense of Civil Rights (the informant was not sure of the name of this group) is preparing for circulation at the UN, at the time of KHRUSHCHEV's appearance there, a booklet or pamphlet which is to be a reply to a pamphlet allegedly distributed by the USA at the Olympic Games. The American pamphlet issued at the Olympic Games allegedly concerned civil rights, and made a point of the fact that even a Communist could hold public office in the USA. *

The pamphlet to be distributed at the UN is to be in the nature of an expose' of the allegedly "hypocritical" pamphlet issued at the Olympic Games. It will specifically state that no Communist can hold public office in the USA. *

DENNIS and HALL stated that the CPUSA is still discussing the "swap" of Bishop WALSH for WILLIAM Z. FOSTER by the Chinese. They also said that the Hungarians are willing to "swap" Cardinal MINDZENTY (PH) for FOSTER, and that the CPUSA is also discussing this matter.

CHILDS also was told to inform ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN that she is "writing entirely too much."

DENNIS and HALL told CHILDS that WILLIAM PATTERSON had returned from China, and that "he is leaning toward the Chinese." PATTERSON wants to return to China as a public relations man, but DENNIS and HALL will seek some way whereby they can prevent his returning to China. PATTERSON's wife and daughter have remained in China, and expect to stay there for another year. His daughter is attending the Friendship of the Peoples University.

* Will be disseminated with other

- 2 -
similar material. *amb*

is aware of the fact that the cancer has spread to the lymph glands in the back of his neck, and that there is nothing that can be done for him.

CG 5824-S advised that it was agreed at the meeting that CHILDS should be back in NY on September 19th or 20th to handle last minute arrangements with respect to his trip abroad.

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 9/7/60, copy furnished New York, disclosing that the Communist Party (CP) of China wants ten people from the United States to go to China by May, 1961, and to act as translators, analysts of international affairs and instructors in English. The wives and children of these people can accompany them to China.

Referenced airtel also discloses that "a one-time deal" can be arranged whereby furs from China can be imported into the United States through Canada. The profit realized by selling the furs in the United States can go to the CPUSA. The CPUSA should arrange to have Tim Buck, General Secretary of the CP of Canada, assign somebody in Canada to meet somebody assigned by the CPUSA in Chicago in order to carry through this proposal.

After CG 5824-S* discusses the above with CPUSA functionaries, you should follow these matters closely with the informant in order to determine whether the Party plans to carry out the proposals of the Red Chinese. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments.

1 - New York (100-134637)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The proposals mentioned in this letter were presented to CG 5824-S* in July, 1960, by Ghao Yi-min, representative of the CP of China to the "World Marxist Review." At the time these proposals were made informant was in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the sixth Solo mission. As of 9/7/60 informant has not discussed these proposals with anyone in the CPUSA.

MAILED 13
SEP 11 1960
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FFF:ras

(5)

58 SEP 26 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 9/1/60. The information in this report was obtained in 7/60, from CHAO Yi-min during the sixth SOLO trip.

As of 9/6/60, CG 5824-S* had not yet discussed any of this information with anyone in the CP, USA.

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:plf
(5)

8 SEP 9 1960

Approved: *Jm R. [Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

INT. SEC.

CHAO YI MIN IN PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, IN JULY, 1960

In July, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS, Secretary of the International Commission of the Communist Party, USA (CP), engaged in a discussion with CHAO Yi min, representative of the CP of China to the "World Marxist Review". This discussion was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

CHAO Yi min stated that the CP of China wants ten people from the United States to come to China by May, 1961, and to act as translators, analysts of international affairs, and instructors in English. The wives and children of these people can accompany them to China.

U.S.
[redacted] son of [redacted] is in China. The CP of China wants any information concerning his character and whether or not he has any relationship with the CP, USA.

b6
b7C

Letter from [redacted] to [redacted] dated 1/15/61
HAROLD GLASSER, who formerly lived at 8 Sheffield, Great Lake, Long Island, New York, is currently in China. He was a friend of attorney JOHN ABT of New York. What does the CP, USA, know about him? Would the CP, USA, be willing to let him stay in China?

Case
FRANK COE, who is presently in China, wants to correspond with JOHN ABT and his wife, JESSICA SMITH, via either London or Zurich. Is it all right? Would they like to write to COE through the same channels?

[redacted] of Chicago is selling such Chinese publications as "China Reconstructs", and the "Peking Review". China will not give [redacted] a monopoly on the sale of these publications in order to permit the CP, USA, to manipulate their distribution in any way it desires.

b6
b7C

When IRVING POTASH was in China, he discussed the possibility of getting furs to the United States from China so that they could be sold in the United States with

the profit going to the CP, USA. A one time deal in regard to the importing of Chinese furs into the United States can be arranged through Canada. The CP, USA, should arrange to have TIM BUCK, General Secretary of the CP of Canada, assign somebody in Canada to meet somebody assigned by the CP, USA, in Chicago in order to carry through this proposal.

CHAO Yi min stated that the CP of China always welcomes people from the CP, USA, to China. He asked that CHILDS and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN go to China from Europe.

CHILDS conveyed to CHAO Yi min fraternal greetings from the CP, USA, to the CP of China and asked him to thank the CP of China for sending movies and books to the CP, USA. CHILDS also gave CHAO Yi min personal "greetings" to be delivered to MAO Tse tung.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SOLO

IS - C

CG 5824-S* has advised that the following are tentative plans for the 8th Solo trip:

Leave Chicago at 5:00 PM, Monday, 9/19/60, via American Airlines. Arrive New York 8:20 PM.

Remain in New York City until 7:00 PM, Thursday, 9/22/60.

Leave New York City at 7:00 PM, 9/22/60, via Air France, flight 0700.

Arrive Paris, France, 6:45 AM, Friday, 9/23/60.

Depart from Paris, France, for Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Moscow, Russia, as soon as a visa for Czechoslovakia can be obtained in Paris and travel arrangements can be made for the trip from Paris to Prague. Unless some emergency arises will remain in Eastern Europe until approximately 11/15/60.

While in New York City CG 5824-S* will attend a two-day meeting of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, USA, to be held on 9/20 and 21/60. This meeting is designed specifically to brief CG 5824-S* on recent developments and policy of the CP, USA. Informant will also receive any personal instructions or information from leading members of the CP, USA.

③ - Bureau (RM)

1 - New York (RM)(AM) (100-134637)

1 - Chicago

JEK:LMA

(5)

REC-79

100-428091-983

13 SEP 17 1960

51 SEP 23 1960

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

Hotel accommodations for CG 5824-S* in New York City are being obtained by NY 694-S*. SA JOHN E. KEATING of the Chicago Division will depart Chicago for New York City on Tuesday morning, 9/20/60, to meet with CG 5824-S* at New York. The New York Division is requested to obtain hotel accommodations for SA KEATING at the same hotel where CG 5824-S* will stay.



b6
b7C

57
SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel 9/7/60 and Bulet 9/13/60 concerning "a one-time deal" whereby furs from China can be imported into the United States through Canada.

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on September 14, 1960, that he had discussed this matter with GUS HALL and EUGENE DENNIS in New York City on September 8, 1960. HALL said that he would take it up with IRVING POTASH, who was the originator of this proposal.

The Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments coming to the attention of the Chicago Division:

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

EXP. PROC.

REC-79

100-428091-984

SEP 19 1960

EX-112

36-99
51 SEP 23 1960

INT. SEC.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Bewing on 8/27/60

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/27/60. This report pertains to DIAMOND and FANYA KIM of Southern California.

*1 cc destroyed
5/11/83*

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

JEK:jem

(5)

ENCLOSURE
9

*SLUC
H. [unclear]
S. [unclear]
B. [unclear]
F. [unclear]
Higgin
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]*

EX 109

REC-64

100-428091-985

20
SEP 2 1960

*Let to 1A
9-9-60
WHP: gjo*

3699
57 SEP 26 1960

SEP 7 3 12 PM '60

[Signature]

Approved: _____

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

INT. SEC.

~~Handwritten~~
A message was received by the National Office of the Communist Party (CP), USA, from DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the Southern California District of the CP, USA. This message concerned DIAMOND KIM and his wife FANYA. The message stated that they were being deported from the United States and would probably go to South Korea.

CUBA
JAMES JACKSON, Chairman of the CP, USA delegation to the 8th National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba, along with MORRIS CHILDS, discussed this message with HON SAN DUCH, head of the delegation from North Korea to the 8th National Assembly of the PSP, in Havana during the week of August 14, 1960. HON SAN DUCH was asked if there was a possibility that DIAMOND and FANYA KIM would be accepted by North Korea. HON SAN DUCH was noncommittal but said that the possibility would be given consideration.

MRS. DIAMOND KIM
CALIF
SOUTH KORE
CZECH
NORTH KORE
CUBA

Meanwhile, JACKSON and CHILDS discussed the plight of DIAMOND and FANYA KIM with ZLATO TULA, a representative of the CP of Czechoslovakia to the 8th National Assembly of the PSP, and a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia. TULA said that DIAMOND and FANYA KIM could go to Czechoslovakia while waiting for an answer to the proposal that they be admitted to North Korea.

CUBA

Subsequently TULA stated that the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Havana, Cuba had sent a coded message to Prague, Czechoslovakia in regard to DIAMOND and FANYA KIM.

100-428091-985

ENCLOSURE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

CG 5824-S* on August 27, 1960, orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report details a meeting between ANIBAL ESCALANTE of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba, and MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON of the CP, USA, in Havana, Cuba, on August 24, 1960.

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:plf
(5)

proved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

MEETING BETWEEN ANIBAL ESCALANTE
OF THE PARTIDO SOCIALISTA POPULAR
AND MORRIS CHILDS AND JAMES JACKSON
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IN
HAVANA, CUBA, ON August 24, 1960

On Wednesday, August 24, 1960, MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON, of the Communist Party, USA (CP) delegation to the 8th National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba, met with ANIBAL ESCALANTE, Executive Secretary of the PSP, in the headquarters of the PSP, 306 Carlos III Avenue, Havana, Cuba.

ESCALANTE stated that the PSP is looking forward to a prolonged struggle in Cuba. The United States would like to destroy the present regime in Cuba but it cannot. This does not mean that the United States will not try. We are going ahead with our daily work full of confidence but not over confidence.

Help from the CP, USA, is very important. The CP, USA, has a terrific task to dispel the falsehoods in regard to Cuba and the nature of the revolution in Cuba. It is a hard job considering the monopoly of the press and radio in the United States and the fact that the United States Government is against the CP, USA. But the CP, USA, should carry on counter propaganda.

The PSP program points to the need for good relations with all countries on an equal basis and neighborly relations with the United States on an equal basis. The CP, USA, should use these statements from the PSP program and should not shout about a break between the United States and Cuba. Cuba wants equality - equal treatment by all countries. Cuba is ready to talk to the United States provided the United States recognizes Cuba's independence and can deal with other countries. The CP, USA, should quote the statement of FIDEL CASTRO that Cuba is not against the American people but only against the monopolies.

100-425091-986
- 1 -

How to disengage the American people from the influence of the monopolies in regard to their concept of Cuba is the biggest task of the CP, USA. The CP, USA, must point out that Cuba is not a Soviet base. Cuba just wants to be free and its dealings with Russia are its way of accomplishing the revolution.

Continuing, ESCALANTE said that he has heard that there is an organization in the United States called Fair Play for Cuba and which is designed to promote friendship in the United States for Cuba. While this organization is all right for this purpose, other organizations such as Negro and student movements are important in the promotion of friendship for Cuba.

ESCALANTE said that trade union delegations from the United States will be invited to Cuba by the Confederation of Trade Unions of Cuba (CTC). The CTC is prepared to receive such delegations but does not want delegations only from the left unions such as that of HARRY BRIDGES. ESCALANTE emphasized that he wanted the CP, USA, to work on trade union delegations from the United States to visit Cuba.

In regard to Negroes, ESCALANTE stated that FIDEL CASTRO is very interested in the Negro problem in the United States. FIDEL would like to see United States Negroes come to Cuba to get a picture of how they fight discrimination in Cuba.

ESCALANTE stated that Cuba has a project for Negroes called Operation Invitation. The Cuban Government will invite Negroes from the United States for visits to Cuba. The object is to get Negroes in the United States such as leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and owners of newspapers to visit Cuba. If broad groups of Negroes would come to Cuba, then Cuba would try to reverse the process and send Cubans to the United States.

The CP, USA, ought to discuss how to promote tourism among the Negroes. Havana has the finest beaches in

it barred to them but would be too expensive for them. Tell the Negroes in the United States to come to Havana. They will get cheap hotel rates.

JIM JACKSON offered the suggestion that the CP, USA, should raise the question of sending cows to cooperatives in Cuba. ESCALANTE was not too enthusiastic about this suggestion.

ESCALANTE said, do not start shouting "Vive Cuba!" "Vive The Revolution!" in the United States. You won't get anywhere. Why don't you just talk about the need for good neighborly relations?

Continuing, ESCALANTE stated, you might reach people in the United States in another way. Take the quota for sugar. Cutting the sugar quota for Cuba is not helping the American people. Prices for sugar are going up. The price we were supposed to receive above the world market was not aid for Cuba. It was protection for United States sugar growers. If you explain this, the United States housewife might believe you. Higher prices for sugar help the American monopolies.

We have plenty of sugar. We can sell to the Soviet Union and China and still sell three million tons to the United States. Cuba can produce seven million tons of sugar. Cuba consumes only one-half million tons. Production of sugar in Cuba is now four to six million tons in four to five months. The plan is to add more land for the growing of sugar and to add another month to the growing season. In 1952, Cuba produced seven million tons of sugar. Point out that the reduction of the sugar quota is punishment for Cuba but is also punishment for the American consumers.

During his remarks, ESCALANTE also stated that the PSP wants to find someone in the United States to publish recordings of the Cuban Revolution.

JAMES JACKSON raised the question of an exchange of representatives between the CP, USA, and the PSP. JACKSON

mentioned that "Presna Latina" might serve as a cover for the PSP representative in the United States. ESCALANTE replied, "Presna Latina" is not ours but the idea is a good one. Cuban comrades may accept this idea. You can send someone from the CP, USA, to Cuba but it is hard for a Cuban comrade to get into the United States.

24/2/22
[redacted] Parenthetically speaking, JACKSON had his buddy, [redacted] in mind as a CP, USA, representative in Cuba. b6 b7C

INFO Rec'd 7-24-72
(CHILDS stated that JORGE MAYSONET of the CP of Puerto Rico, said that he is coming to the United States to ask the CP, USA, for a printing press. CHILDS asked ESCALANTE about the CP of Puerto Rico and whether the CP, USA, should give it support.

22/6/72
ESCALANTE replied that JUAN SANTOS RIVERA has told the Cuban comrades that he has been getting financial aid from the CP, USA. ESCALANTE stated that he would meet with the delegation from Puerto Rico upon the completion of the week long tour to Oriente Province. He said that the CP, USA, should continue to give financial support to the CP of Puerto Rico but he believes that there is something wrong with the CPPR. It is either in the hands of the FBI, stupid, or sectarian. Recently there was some kind of a debate in Puerto Rico. The approach of the CPPR to this debate was such that the Party was driving people away from it.

24/2/22
JACKSON and CHILDS told ESCALANTE that members of the ultra left organization, the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute the CP, USA, have been going from the United States to Cuba for visits. ESCALANTE replied that the PSP is aware that all kinds of people, including crackpots, come from the United States to Cuba for visits and consideration is being given to this fact.

11/1/72
INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS

JESUS COLON brought with him from the United States some scraps of paper containing information concerning

COLON had met with GUS HALL, PHIL BART, and BILL ALBERTSON prior to leaving New York City for Cuba. CHILDS and JACKSON presented most of this information to ESCALANTE, however, some of it was given to ESCALANTE's assistant, FNU GUERRERO, a member of the Central Committee of the PSP.

JOSE and JOAN SANTIAGO of the POC were deported to Cuba. The "vanguard", publication of the POC, attacked the CP, USA, and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and said that they were in collusion with the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service and did not put up a fight to save SANTIAGO. ESCALANTE said the PSP knows that these are anti-Party people who collaborate with the Trotskyites. This will be given consideration prior to any dealings with SANTIAGO and his wife.

One [redacted] says that he is a representative of the PSP in the United States according to BILL ALBERTSON and JACK SHULMAN. Actually, [redacted] is a Trotskyist. ESCALANTE said that he does not know [redacted]

[redacted] of New York City has contact with BOB SANCHEZ, a Cuban who works in Tarrytown, New York. The PSP should watch [redacted]. He is a finagler. SANCHEZ is being subverted by [redacted] who does not speak for the National Committee of the CP, USA.

JESUS ELIGHIO, who is in Cuba and uses O'Hare's Tobacco Shop, will try to join the PSP to get prestige. ELIGHIO is an opportunist.

VICTOR RABINOWITZ of New York City is doing some legal work for the Government of Cuba. He is in contact with RAUL ROA. The CP, USA, states that RABINOWITZ is all right and can be trusted.

There is a guy named [redacted] who has blond hair and is a student at Brooklyn College. [redacted] Brooklyn, works with him. [redacted] says that he is organizing a network for material going to Cuba.

The CP, USA, does not know who he is. He may be pushing himself for the wrong reasons.

JOSE LUIS GONZALES is in Cuba. At one time he was a member of the Central Committee of the CP of Puerto Rico. He left the CP, paid no dues, and was parading around as an independent. One [redacted] saw him at the Hilton Hotel in Havana. Did he admit to anyone in the PSP that he was a member of the Central Committee of the CPPR and deserted the Party?

b6
b7C

*to the
PSP
to the
CP*

The POC is very active in the July 26th movement in New York City. The PSP should pay more attention to the July 26th movement in New York City. [redacted] once expelled from the CP, USA, is active in the July 26th movement in New York City. He was supposed to get together with JESUS COLON in regard to work in the July 26th movement in New York City but he did not.

JESUS COLON saw ARMANDO ROMAN of the POC at a meeting of the July 26th movement in the garment industry in New York.

*to the
PSP
to the
CP*

ESTHER CANTOR was at the meeting. COLON was on the Arrangements Committee and the POC was not supposed to be represented. Yet ARMANDO ROMAN was one of the speakers. ESTHER CANTOR later made a report of the meeting to the CP, USA, but left out the name of ROMAN as one of the speakers. There is information to the effect that ESTHER CANTOR and her husband, ABE UNGER, still meet with the POC and the Nationalists of Puerto Rico (possibly the NPPR).

The July 26th movement in New York City should not be allowed to become a vehicle for ultra lefts, the Nationalists of Puerto Rico, renegade groups, and disreputable elements.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Julius Kossman.
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 7/1/5 Searcher Initials 5113

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
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[illegible]

SUBJECT: ~~DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOVIET UNION~~
AND RED CHINA

Mr. Branigan

Referral/Consult

Solo

I pointed out that the FBI had received information sometime ago to the effect that the Chinese had asked the Russians for nuclear weapons, but Russia had not complied with the requests, and the reason for the noncompliance was that the Russians were afraid that China might drop a bomb on Formosa and start a war.

Subsequently I called [redacted] and referred him to our letter of 8/9/60 (copy attached), to Secretary Herter, containing this information, which our informant secured during his trip to Moscow in July, 1960.

Referral/Consult

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (5)

EX 109

REC-34

ENCLOSURE

57 SEP 28 1960

FBI
RECEIVED - 10120H

100-488097-1987

5 SEP 22 1960

WASH
EST. SEC.

5-7

August 9, 1960

BY LIAISON

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA, concerning statements made in Moscow, Russia, by Nikolai Mostovets and Timmy Dennis during July, 1960. Nikolai Mostovets is head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Timmy Dennis is the son of Eugene Dennis, National Chairman, Communist Party, USA.

Mostovets stated that the disagreements between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union involve matters of state as well as ideological differences between the communist parties of the two countries. According to Mostovets, the Chinese have asked the Russians for modern military weapons such as nuclear warheads, missiles and atomic bombs, but Russia has not complied with these requests.

Dennis, who has many contacts among leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stated that part of the problem between Red China and Russia is the refusal of Russia to grant Chinese requests for modern military weapons. Because the Communist Party of China has not gone along with the ideology of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union, as a state, has hesitated to grant requests of Red China for modern military weapons since Russia cannot anticipate what China might do with these weapons. Dennis commented the Russians are afraid that perhaps China might drop a nuclear bomb on Formosa or on some other place and thereby trigger a world war.

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

FFF:ras

~~TOP~~

~~SECRET~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-428091-987

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 8/3/60 captioned "Solo; Internal Security - C." FFF:ras.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO

IS - C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following page to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 9/6/60. This report pertains to JULIUS RISSMAN and the information was obtained by CG 5824-S* in 7/60, during the sixth SOLO trip.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 Blundell
 W. J. [unclear]
 Fort (last)
 [unclear]
 [unclear]
 [unclear]

Handwritten note:
 let report for 9/20/60
 to ident Rissman
 BCR

REC-22

8 SEP 8 1960

Handwritten notes:
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 1cc 1438

- 3 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

JEK:plf

(5)

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

62 SEP 27 1960 Special Agent in Charge.

Handwritten: INT. SEC

U.S.A.; Czech;

During July, 1960, ABE CHAPMAN, former resident of the United States and China, currently residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and ZLATO TULA, member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Czechoslovakia, were discussing JULIUS RISSMAN. RISSMAN was born July 23, 1904, and is a musician. At one time, he was a concert master with the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra. He married an English woman and has been residing in England.

RISSMAN claims that at one time, approximately during 1948 or 1949, he had belonged to or met with the Cultural Section of the New York District of the CP, USA. Among those who could verify this statement are the following:

[redacted] (phonetic), RAY LEV, [redacted]
[redacted] (phonetic), and [redacted]

If one of these persons will vouch that RISSMAN is "a good fellow", he can obtain a position in an orchestra in Czechoslovakia or Poland since he is regarded as a fine musician.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 8/27/60. This report contains a summary of the final session of the 8th National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP) held on 8/21/60 and an open meeting and plenum held on Monday evening, 8/22/60. The translator for CG 5824-S* was ISABELLA CANOSA, a dentist from Havana and member of the PSP assigned to the CP, USA delegation by the leadership of the PSP.

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1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(5)

Rec'd P15
S. Donahoe
D. J. Ryan
J. K.

M. J. 12/5

EX-107

REC-26

100-5428071-989

SEP 23 1960

Approved: John E. Keating
Special Agent in Charge

Sent Per

47-00 State
7-00b

100-5428071-989
RAH:jub 9/21/60

National Assembly of the Partido
Socialista Popular (PSP) and a Plenum
and Open Session Held on Monday
Evening, August 22, 1960

Sessions of Sunday, August 21, 1960

JOSE LUIS GONZALES was the chairman of the session of Sunday, August 21, 1960 began with remarks by three Cubans, (FNU) ESPINO from Havana, (FNU) VALEREMO, and (FNU) FERRIRO from Oriente.

These three were followed by URISINO ROJAS, a leader of the PSP, who is in the sugar industry.

Reading of Greetings

MANUEL LOPEZ then read greetings from the following Communist Parties: Algeria, Finland, Holland, India, Ireland, Iran, Malaya, Singapore, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Tunisia, Switzerland, Viet-Nam and New Zealand. The Communist Party (CP) of Portugal stated that Portugal has a tyranny similar to that of Cuba under BATISTA.

Summary Remarks of
BLAS ROCA

BLAS ROCA stated that this 8th National Assembly was an excellent demonstration of international solidarity as shown in real life and was alive. All of the CPs of the planet sent us messages of solidarity and support. This assembly was an opportunity to get representatives from the brother Parties to share with us their friendship for the Cuban people and to carry to their countries our friendship.

This national, patriotic struggle for independence and progress of the country is now a great force in the world struggle against imperialism. Accompanying this were the forces of the international proletariat that can change the destiny of the world. We always preached international solidarity in the spirit of understanding that the working class interests are one and the same in all parts of the world.

proletarian internationalism and counterpose it as against patriotism. But today Cuba lives because of international proletarian solidarity and the defeat of imperialism. The Marxist-Leninist Parties of the world are, without a doubt, the most conscious forces of the proletariat. The internationalism and the unity of these Parties, and constant and intimate collaboration is most important. This unity is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The future of humanity in this epoch depends upon the unity of the Marxist-Leninist Parties.

By way of comment, this can be interpreted as an appeal to the CP of the Soviet Union and the CP of China to mitigate their ideological differences.

If this unity remains, then we will be able to more rapidly defeat the forces of imperialism and colonialism. The underdeveloped countries of the world would help us too.

We want to thank the fraternal delegates. Also we are thankful for the messages of solidarity from the Parties which were unable to be here. We thank each delegate for the words they brought us and the help they gave to us to assist in overcoming obstacles. I repeat as I said in the report, the delegates should be the bearers of our messages of thanks.

Some petty radio commentators have been saying that in our National Assembly there would be a terrific struggle between the old and the new. They are not original. This has been raised and inflated by Yankee imperialism before. What they did wish was that the PSP be divided and not dedicated to the tasks of the revolution and to progress. We would then be sidetracked and involved in all kinds of squabbles and problems. They would have wished that the Party, instead of being a force for the unity of all revolutionary forces, was divided and torn by inner strife.

a fight between the old, I am the old, versus the new. If there is something we can be proud of in the 35 years of the Party's existence, it is its monolithic unity. We have gone through many situations during those 35 years. We have had all sorts of discussions. We have had some sharp differences from time to time but we always maintained our unity and no one can break it or play with it.

This unity has been manifested at this National Assembly. Some even expressed doubt because of the great enthusiasm here. This is not a bad thing because it results from discussions and, in turn, results in healthy progress. We should be glad that there is enthusiasm. It is not false; it is real. It comes from reality and indicates that progress is being realized in life.

We have a right to be gay. We have suffered long enough. We have gone through many trials and troubles. We have received many blows but we remain firm and stick staunchly to our aims. We have given no concessions to the enemy. We are always guided by Marxism-Leninism. We are therefore happy. This is the most important thing in this Assembly. We can say that this Assembly is a landmark on the road to unity and paves the way for the unity of the revolution.

What are the fundamental characteristics of the revolution. There are five of them, although we can keep on expanding these. We missed a sixth characteristic. This number six, I would say, is the unity of the revolution as a guarantee of the advance of the revolution.

In January, 1959, FIDEL said that the only ones that could carry through a revolution or defeat it are the same revolutionaries, depending on whether they are united or divided. Imperialism has been working to divide the revolutionary forces. The only one that would profit would be United States imperialism, the sworn enemy of the revolution.

say: "Go away with arms. Let us govern ourselves." But the PSP fought for the unity of the army and the people. We exposed the enemies and the Flattists. We refuted the tactics of anti-Communism. We said fight for unity. Fight the Right wing in the Cabinet and those who mentally subordinate themselves to imperialism. We rallied around the great military leader of the revolution - FIDEL.

Anti-Communism is a great weapon of the enemy to divide the workers, peasants, students and the national bourgeoisie. This is the fundamental role of Anti-Communism. Our enemies say that it is natural that we, the Communists, would fight against anti-Communism. This is true. But this is not the fundamental reason in this period. At this time this (anti-Communism) is the preferred weapon of the enemy to block the unity of the revolution.

The enemy uses massive propaganda. They have used the argument of anti-Communism since the cradle of Communism was built. Everyone who does something good or radical or wants changes or nationalization or favors democracy or progress - all of these are "Communists" in the eyes of imperialism. In Cuba, they tried this but they helped up by using this argument. We have convinced the people because they saw imperialism through BATISTA's practice of anti-Communism and they saw bombs that hit them marked "Made in the United States". They saw the imperialist press defend tyranny under the guise of anti-Communism.

But the people also saw the traitors defect and flee. They witnessed the cutting of the sugar quota. They saw the dropping of the fire bomb on the sugar crops and mills. Therefore, FIDEL identified anti-Communism with imperialism. He also saw how with this flag (the banner of anti-Communism) they elevated HITLER and FRANCO into power.

Now FIDEL and the people know the aims of anti-Communism. This was no easy job. During the first days of the revolution, we were faced with great problems and many dangers. Some comrades wanted to direct us to discuss past problems, old ones and to engage in self-criticism. Some were arguing that we got into the resurrection early. Others argued that we got into it

convinced them to see today's problems, to defeat the enemies of the revolution.

This was a correct approach.

Thanks to the policies of our Party, it was possible to defeat anti-Communist and march forward in February, in May, in June, and in October (1958). We could not defeat the anti-Communists then but after that we did defeat them.

In our fight we will see many people who do not carry a Party card but in their heart, they are with us. This is the sixth characteristic of the revolution and is a guarantee of unity and of the revolution. This guarantees victory and the carrying through of the program of the revolution. If United States imperialism cannot defeat us, no counter revolution can defeat us.

There is no final unity. There are no signed documents - no united front. There is a relation of coincidence that all the revolutionary forces in Cuba have the same aim.

Dogmatic concepts would not analyze or understand this. But perhaps it is more than dogmatic concepts. Sometimes comrades who do not understand adopt a manner of routine thinking. Sometimes comrades are backward. Some comrades, although learned, cannot understand the new situation and the changes. They try to apply old thinking to new situations. Maybe this is dogmatism. I call it routinism or sectarianism.

We (the PSP) are the cement that holds the unity together. The independence of classes is not being endangered because of our approach to the revolution. We will not lose class identity because of too much unity.

By way of comment, these remarks of BLAS ROCA are a reference to the polemic between LADISLAO CARBAJAL and CESAR ESCALANTE.

the minds of some people. So he spoke of social laws and classes. But what he forgets is that we are not using phrases about classes. We do emphasize working class ideology and the practice of this ideology by the working class.

We are against routine thinking because it is no good. The comrades who use these sacred phrases (classes and the independence of classes) are not always correct. Some who use these phrases do not always carry through the aims of the working class in life. During the first days of the revolution, there were dangers of conciliation and Plattism. But we added a little salt and vinegar. We said, out with the Plattists and it turned out all right.

This gave more weight to the revolution and stopped the alliance between the Right wing and the conciliatory bourgeoisie who said, "The revolution should stop right here". We said nothing about co-independence of classes. But we affected a shift of alliances. The working class and the peasantry were united. The agrarian reform was adopted and this was a blow to the Plattists. Even some of the conciliators signed the document of the agrarian reform because they had no other way out. This was a real advance of the revolution.

We are not after phrases. We want reality. Marxism-Leninism wants results. We rapidly learned a new language. The language that is not in the rituals. Many, many things are being done under non-consecrated names. When the forces of the revolution were not yet consolidated it required astuteness which the people displayed to find new ways and new methods to carry through the tasks. We have learned. Other parties can learn.

At this National Assembly we discussed sectarianism. We have a great task, to guard the revolution. We can always see sectarianism. Some have said, we should open the gates of our Party and that we could have had tens of thousands of recruits. Would that have helped the revolution? Would that have helped unity? Would we have been able to defeat anti-Communism if we did this?

we opened the gates it could have led to terrible results. Now the revolution depends upon the quality of the members and they in turn must have contact with the people.

If we would have started recruiting in all organizations such as the July 20th movement and the March 13 Directorate, etc., which we do not permit, we would have brought more division into our ranks instead of revolution and we would have helped to divide the revolutionaries. We use discretion in recruiting or bringing someone into our Party. If we mass recruited we would have had a mass of bureaucrats from the various organizations. But as things are now we help to keep these organizations united.

We have learned a new language. For example, when we speak of fighting the mortal enemy, we say fight the breakmen (those who want to put a break on the revolution).

I would not characterize sectarianism as counter revolutionary. It is divisive, however. In Oriente Province we may have some sectarianism; those who stick to routinism. We are in a revolutionary movement. Guard against premature acts - against too many committees or too many meetings to discuss this or that. We must discuss concrete problems and not form new committees. Piling up committees upon committees is no good. If we do it locally then we will do it nationally. Whatever we do we must do it in a coordinated manner.

Our task now is to solve practical problems. We have listened to many problems from the various cities, villages and provinces in the carrying through of organizational reform. In Las Vegas, the comrades are worried about the real problem which affects the orientation of the people. What is the fundamental method to solve these problems?

1) Do nothing to hurt the poor or middle peasants or any of the humble people.

2) Do nothing without the consent of the masses. The task is not to impose but first to convince. This is almost a law. If we follow these rules we will solve many problems in many provinces. It is vital for the revolution to convince the masses. Some think that now that we have authority or a resolution that that is enough.

that these measures which are being undertaken are necessary. Remember that the masses do not give their approval forever.

Every day we must win mass approval. We do things with the help and enthusiasm of the masses. There is a link between the majority and the active but we need to convince the masses.

The old is also recreated even in the midst of revolution. The Party must know how to dissipate the doubts that creep into the minds of the people or those doubts raised by the enemy. This is a daily task. We have Marxism-Leninism to guide us. We can therefore see the lies and maneuvers of the enemies. We have to do much more propaganda however. FIDEL is very convincing on television. But we have to do it by means of meetings, talking to individuals daily, explaining, convincing, etc. This is the job of the Party.

If the masses are not convinced, we shall have problems. We have problems in the trade unions and among the peasants. Free people are sometimes confused but when they are clear they help us to expose the counter revolutionaries. Contact with the masses is the main thing for the Party to carry through the tasks of this National Assembly.

We are not talking only about the agrarian reform. There are other problems too: 1) production, 2) industrial development and 3) military defense of the country.

In the past we were just agitators. We are still propagandists and agitators but we must also master the problems of production, how to get raw materials, prices and transportation. These are the problems and we learn how to solve them in the factories and amongst the people.

On the question of defense, we are enthusiastic. We say fatherland or death; we will win, etc. That is O.K., fine! But we must really do those things in practice. We must join the militia and in some places not as chiefs or officers. Party members, if necessary, should start as doormen and end up as administrators and not vice versa. It is better to get in the army as an ordinary soldier and obtain knowledge of how to lead others in combat step by step. We ourselves, must go to the front and not just send others.

...of attack, there is confusion, some panic and people even start to run. It is necessary that people run into battle but they must know how to do it. We must learn how to maintain calm nerves so that we can attack and defeat. When people will learn the sound of bombs, explosions, etc., they will react all right but we must expect some panic in the first moment. Some comrades say the counter revolution will not come. Why waste time on drill and training? This is wrong thinking.

I think that the enemy will come. We must think that way. Things are happening in our country. There have been personal attempts on the lives of revolutionary leaders. There have been attempts at sabotage. We have discovered several armed caches stored by the enemy. We do have a good security service and because the people support us we can even say that we are all in the secret service. But lots of things have happened. A small magazine is circulating called "Revolutionary Recovery". Christian Democrats put it out. They do not announce that they are anti-Communist. They raise some questions such as "Where is the property that was promised?" That is why they are dangerous. They are even armed and prepared. They have people in the military. But we too have people inside their conspiracy so we know of their plans. They are not now successful because the people are constantly gaining something from the revolution. Their influence is also held down because of the great influence of FIDEL. But if he makes any serious mistakes they will fight us and use arms against us. We must be prepared to repulse them the moment of the attack.

United States imperialism is in a mess at OAS. TRUJILLO comes up for discussion. United States imperialists wanted to get the head of TRUJILLO but at the same time get the head of CASTRO. They are failing because Venezuela demands action against TRUJILLO. So the United States opposes Venezuela. Now circumstances have thrown Venezuela and Cuba together because the United States tried to defend TRUJILLO. At this moment they will not be able to condemn Cuba. But they will not give up. They will keep on trying blockade and control laws. They will try to do many things to cancel out all our economic agreements.

the world will be affected by what happens in Cuba. If you
you, they will try to crush us. We will defeat them. We
have the support of the Soviet Union and the rest of the
socialist world. Now that the first Soviet space ship has
returned to earth it has the imperialists, for the moment,
paralyzed. We do have the solidarity of the Soviet Union,
China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, etc.

We have also the moral solidarity of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. We have the solidarity of our brother countries of Latin America. We have the conditions to win. But all of these are not enough for victory. We must organize our own reserves and all of our weapons.

There is a new situation in Latin America. OAS has lost prestige. United States imperialism may have a hard time to use OAS. There is a new feeling in Latin America against United States imperialism. It is looked upon as a hypocritical oppressor. We have to develop this feeling. Each country is a step for us, not just because of one language or geography. We have one enemy - United States imperialism and its lackeys.

The first Congress of Latin American youth held here in Havana has already had repercussions in all countries. This is a new force of support for the Cuban revolution. We are responsible for the Cuban people. But we also have responsible need for other peoples in Latin America and other good peoples outside Latin America.

We will answer all the problems of the discussion at this National Assembly. First there is the criticism of our being late in the armed fight, though we, as a Party, saw it coming. This problem has been raised before in Oriente Province especially. But since it is raised again and sticks with us we must answer. Since we respect the youthfulness of those who raised this question and their potential future here is how we see it.

If we go into a discussion we would go into all details. We would have to remind some people that FIDEL was not willing at that time that we join. If we did, against his will, we could hurt the unity of the revolution. At the beginning of the revolution, the enemy charged that we (the

the same for good reasons. So why should we start now?

The assault in July, 1953 on the military barracks was heroic. That is correct so far. But if this is so, then why did we criticize this act? Now we can give the judgment of history. We were correct. Here are the facts. In the report I said some things about this question but the comrades did not listen. I said that guerrilla war was necessary to defeat the BATISTA regime. But I also said that many other things had to be done, to mobilize the trade unions, the factories, etc. A multitude of other things were being done.

During the landing we worked in many places in many cities. We participated in the May elections. We helped to demoralize the army. The BATISTA army was five times larger than the rebel army but we licked them. We got them out because the people were against them. We forced the officers out. We organized so many desertions that we had too many uniforms in our hands.

Doing all of these things in the cities, towns, army, etc., was certainly a contribution. Without this, as I have indicated in the report, that is without other struggles that took place during the landing of FIDEL, the enemy could have concentrated on that one point. We made this impossible. The revolution is united because everyone understands that there are many tasks. We considered the rebel army Left in the lineup. Therefore we threw all our support to it and that is understood.

Concerning fighting for the daily needs of the people, the Mujalist trade union leaders did not fight for the defense of the daily needs of the people as some have said. They helped to disorganize the trade union movement so that the unions could not fight. But even when they were compelled to call strikes, they tried to defeat them. We must make this point clear to our people or they will think that the reformists were not so bad. Some people are saying our present trade union leaders do not even get us a raise. Well what about inflation? Workers used to get a raise then prices would go up so they got no real increase. Now we fight in a different way and the workers understand but we must explain.

It will also approve the new statutes. I expect that it will approve my report but a resolution will be introduced on it.

This was a great Assembly. We will leave here stronger than we ever were. We are now more firmly convinced. We are more dedicated to Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism than ever before. We are united with all the revolutionaries against United States imperialism.

Vive the revolution!

At the conclusion of BLAS ROCA's summary speech, there was a tremendous demonstration with much shouting, stamping of feet and rhythmic clapping.

Motion on Reports

A motion was made and all reports to this 8th National Assembly of the PSP were accepted unanimously.

Election of the New Central Committee of the PSP

SEVERO AGUIRRE made the report on the election of the new Central Committee of the PSP. He stated that up to now the Central Committee consisted of 21 members and 3 alternates. He proposed that the Central Committee be increased to 37 members and 4 candidates.

AGUIRRE stated that if the people wanted to, they could nominate others from the floor and blank lines will appear on the ballot. Those Cuban delegates who have credentials will receive ballots. AGUIRRE then proceeded to read 41 names.

BLAS ROCA and others counted the ballots and announced that all 41 named had been elected. It was then announced that the names of the members of the new Central Committee could not be taken down and should not be discussed. No one should leave the hall with a list of names. Although the translator for the CP, USA delegation, ISABELLA CANOSA had such a list, she tore it up after this announcement.

members of this Committee.

1960
Escalante

~~BLAS ROCA~~
~~ANIBAL ESCALANTE~~
~~CESAR ESCALANTE~~
~~FLAVIO BRAVO~~
~~MANUEL LUZARDO~~
~~CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ~~
~~SEVERO AGUIRRE~~
~~LADISLAO GONZALES CARBAJAL~~
~~JOAQUIN ORDOQUI~~
~~LAZARO PENA~~
~~JUAN MARINELLO~~
~~MANUEL LOPEZ~~
1960 (FNU) (possible LEONIDES CALDERIO, brother of BLAS ROCA)
~~FELIX GOMEZ~~
~~LIONEL SOTO~~
~~ARNOLDO MILIAN~~ (from Santa Clara, Las Villas)
~~SILVIO QUINTANA~~
~~SALVADOR GARCIA AGUERO~~
~~URSINIO ROJAS~~
~~RAMON CALCINES~~ (head of the International Department
of the PSP)
1960 (FNU) GUERRERO, Assistant to ANIBAL ESCALANTE.
GUERRERO was in charge of the underground
apparatus during the BATISTA regime.

Other members of the Central Committee are PSP
leaders in the provinces or in mass organizations.

With the election of the Central Committee, the 8th
National Assembly of the PSP was concluded except for a
plenum and public session held on Monday, August 22, 1960.

Public Session Monday
Evening, August 22, 1960

The PSP held a plenum on Monday, August 22, 1960,
at the Biltmore Hotel in Havana. Delegates from the fraternal
parties were not in attendance at the plenum or plenary
session. However, the delegates from the fraternal parties
were invited to a public session of the 8th National Assembly
starting at 5:00 p.m. at the Biltmore Hotel. This reporter

plenum and during this time the active of the PSP took the following action:

1) Unanimously approved a resolution to accept the report of BLAS ROCA to the 8th National Assembly.

2) Approved the sending of a letter to FIDEL CASTRO, wishing him good health and urging him to take care of himself.

3) Sent "greetings" to JUAN ALMEDA BOSQUET, the Minister of War.

4) Adopted a resolution asking for freedom for political prisoners of Spain.

The plenum concluded about 5:30 p.m. It was planned to have the public session in an outdoor stadium but rain necessitated holding it in a ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel. There were between 800 and 1,000 people in this ballroom. Hundreds of people were in halls adjacent to the ballroom. The presidium of the PSP, leading members of the fraternal CPs and leading figures in public life in Cuba were on the stage. The proceedings were on radio. Several cameramen were present.

While this was called the closing session of the 8th National Assembly, actually it was not. This public session was a repetition of some of the speeches made at the 8th National Assembly. PAUL WERNER of East Germany spoke as a representative of the socialist countries in Europe. JACQUES DU CLOS spoke as a representative of the countries in Western Europe. General WU HSIU CHUAN spoke for China and RODNEY ARISMENDI spoke as a representative of Latin America. BLAS ROCA made the concluding speech. He spoke without notes and repeated the last part of his opening report to the 8th National Assembly.

During this public session, prominent people such as the head of transportation in Cuba, the new Cuban Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Cuban military leaders, radio commentators and ANTONIO NUNEZ JIMENEZ, head of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA) were introduced. While neither FIDEL CASTRO nor ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA were

the PSP and the cadre of other movements in Cuba, such as the July 26th Movement and the March 13 Directorate. There were constant shouts of Unidad throughout and this public session ended in a burst of enthusiasm.

Reception

The public session was followed by a reception in the Biltmore Hotel. All the delegates from the fraternal CPs were taken to one hall. Box lunches and cold drinks but no liquor were served. The wife and four children, two boys and two girls, of ELAS ROCA were introduced.

Presents were passed out to the delegates from the fraternal parties. These included FIDEL CASTRO dolls, sport shirts, paintings, leather briefcases, books, boxes of cigars, etc.

Organization of the Tour to Oriente Province

During the reception, plans were made for the next day, August 23, 1960, and for a trip to Oriente Province which would start on Wednesday, August 24, 1960 and conclude on Wednesday, August 31, 1960. It was decided that the CP, USA delegation would visit the office of "Eoy", publication of the PSP, on Tuesday, August 23, 1960. This visit will be reported separately. Other delegations were to be taken on sightseeing tours, visits to factories, visits to housing units, etc.

~~RAMON CALCINES~~, head of the International Department of the PSP, asked ~~MORRIS CHILDS~~ to prevail upon JAMES JACKSON to make the trip to Oriente Province. JACKSON said he would prefer to visit someone in Santa Clara. The PSP did not want JACKSON to go to Santa Clara so JACKSON decided to return to New York City on Friday, August 26, 1960.

Two bus loads of delegates from the fraternal CPs made the trip to Oriente Province. JESUS COLON, PAT TOONEY and HELEN WINTER of the CP, USA delegation went on this tour. HELEN WINTER was accompanied by her sister, GERTRUDE MACHADO of Venezuela. PAUL WERNER of East Germany, JACQUES DU CLOS of France, General WU HSIU CHUAN and the delegate from Poland (ANDRZEJ WERDLAN) were among those making this tour.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

ReNYairtel, 9/7/60, reflecting that according to CG 5824-S MORRIS CHILDS would again meet VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY on 9/10/60.

On 9/10/60, CG 5824-S advised SA [redacted] that pursuant to previously made arrangements, MORRIS CHILDS met VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY in the vicinity of the Willard Theatre in Queens on the evening of 9/10/60. BARKOVSKY was late for the appointment, but finally caught up with CHILDS after the latter had walked several blocks away from the theatre.

BARKOVSKY was reluctant to spend much time with CHILDS, stating that he had to return as soon as possible to the Soviet UN headquarters where he had to assist in making preparations for KHRUSHCHEV's visit. He grudgingly consented to sit for a while in a restaurant (name not known to informant) in the vicinity of Hillside Avenue and Sutphin Boulevard.

CHILDS attempted to give BARKOVSKY certain CP documents reflecting current CPUSA policy and activity but BARKOVSKY, pleading that transfer to him of such documents constituted a security hazard, refused to accept them. CHILDS told BARKOVSKY he was arranging to put such documents

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1-New York 66-6989 (INV.) (41)
 1-New York 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
 (7)

50 SEP 29 1960

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

INT. SEC.

cc for

probably deliver to BARKOVSKY microfilm instead of documents.

(1) BARKOVSKY and CHILDS agreed that to continue meeting as they have been would be hazardous, and that it would be advisable in the future for BARKOVSKY to contact CHILDS through a third party. MARCEL SCHERER and MARTIN YOUNG were discussed as possibilities, BARKOVSKY being more in favor of YOUNG because SCHERER might be known to the FBI as having had in the past associations with the Roumanian UN Delegation and the Roumanian Embassy. BARKOVSKY stated he was not the one to decide this matter, and suggested that when next in Moscow, CHILDS arrange this third party contact problem with the Soviets. *W. J.*

BARKOVSKY and CHILDS agreed that while CHILDS is abroad, BARKOVSKY, in an emergency situation would contact JACK CHILDS in accordance with previously made arrangements for contact with JACK CHILDS.

CHILDS asked BARKOVSKY whether, instead of "running all around the town" before meeting, he and BARKOVSKY could not have arranged to meet in a hotel room. BARKOVSKY stated that he would not change the pattern of their meetings since after "running around the town" as they did, they could be reasonably sure that they were not under surveillance. To walk "blindly" into a hotel room would be a security hazard.

BARKOVSKY made no notes while CHILDS briefed him regarding CPUSA matters, but listened very attentively. He inquired concerning the CPUSA position with respect to the Soviet-Chinese dispute, and was particularly interested when told that five members of the New York State CP - EVELYN WIENER, [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] had abstained from voting on this issue at a recent meeting. BARKOVSKY was also interested to know for what presidential candidate, in CHILDS opinion, the trade unions would vote. CHILDS expressed his personal opinion that most of the unions would vote for KENNEDY. b6 b7C

BARKOVSKY, referring to the scheduled visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the UN, complained about the restrictions

in the USA. He said the USA would be "the laughing-stock of the world" if it should impose restrictions on KHRUSHCHEV.

CHILDS told BARKOVSKY that the CPUSA was making preparations for welcoming KHRUSHCHEV, and that nationality groups particularly had been alerted to welcome KHRUSHCHEV.

CHILDS also told BARKOVSKY that the CPUSA had just received a cablegram from ROBERTO MAYSONET, in Paris, *Fr.* informing them that he was stranded in Paris, where he was waiting to receive a Soviet visa for travel to Moscow. MAYSONET, son of JORGE MAYSONET, Puerto Rican CP functionary, was to attend school in Moscow. BARKOVSKY promised to cable Moscow immediately to notify the Soviets of MAYSONET's plight, and to request assistance from the latter. *P.R.*

BARKOVSKY also promised to cable Moscow to request that it be arranged that upon arrival in Paris, MORRIS CHILDS be able to pick up immediately at the Czech Legation a Soviet visa for travel to Moscow.

^{1/2} During the course of the conversation BARKOVSKY complained that he had had no vacation, and that everybody at the Soviet UN Delegation is extremely busy with preparations for KHRUSHCHEV's visit.

Before leaving CHILDS, BARKOVSKY stated that since it was uncertain when CHILDS would return from his scheduled trip to Moscow, there was no point in setting a date for their next meeting. He stated that upon CHILDS return to the USA "the emergency arrangement" should be used for setting a date for their next meeting.

\$

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

NY 694-S* advised on 9/22/60, that CG 5824-S* departed NYC via Air France Flight 0700 at 7:00 p.m., 9/22/60, for Paris, France. This is the first leg of the eighth Solo trip. CG 5824-S* is travelling under the alias used on prior Solo trips.

Contents of Bureau letter dated 9/16/60 were discussed with CG 5824-S* on 9/19/60.

REC-72

- 100 destroyed*
100-134637
- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (134-46 subB) (SOLO) (AMRM)
 - 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:mm1
(6)

SEP 24 1960

EX-102

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

62 SEP 29 1960

September 22, 1960
BY LIAISON

Major General James H. Walsh
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

*Delivered to
Attn. Patterson
offices to General
Walsh, 9/23/60 JOC*

Dear General Walsh:

In accordance with a request by your Department of Special Agent James J. O'Connor of the FBI, there is enclosed a Photostat of a summary of an 84-page letter dated June 21, 1960, which was addressed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the leadership of all Communist Parties. This letter was read at the Conference of Communist Parties in Bucharest, Rumania, in June, 1960, and deals with the ideological dispute between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China.

This information, supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Enclosure

100-428091

FFF:ras

(4)

(SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2)

T O P

~~SECRET~~

62 SEP 29 1960

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-19

100-428091-992

11 SEP 27 1960

RECEIVING ROOM

SEP 27 1 35 PM '60

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, with resultant grave damage to our national defense.

Same material has been furnished under "~~Top Secret~~" classification to the working level of State, CIA, and the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces by Bulet 8/10/60.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: *0*

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

WJ
W.C. Rogers
J. Johnson

My memorandum 8/8/60 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party (CP), USA, during the month of July, 1960. These funds have been received from the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds, together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 7/31/60.

SUMMARY

Total Rec'd from Soviets 9/58 to 8/31/60	\$459,885	
Total Rec'd from Red China 2/60 to 8/31/60	50,000	
Grand Total Received to 8/31/60	\$509,885	
Total Disbursements 10/58 to 8/31/60	310,919	
Balance of Fund 8/31/60		\$198,966 *

Fulton
W.C. Rogers
C. Johnson

* \$84,921 maintained by NY 694-S* in safety deposit box New York City (\$5,000 of this amount has been given to to hold as a depository), and \$114,045 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safety deposit box, Chicago, Illinois, (\$6,000 of this amount has been given to Jack Kling to hold as a depository). b6
b7C

DETAILS

Total Rec'd from Soviets 9/58 to 7/31/60	\$409,885	
Total Rec'd from Red China 2/60 to 7/31/60	50,000	
Grand Total Received to 7/31/60	\$459,885	
Total Disbursements 10/58 to 7/31/60	278,919	
Balance of Fund 7/31/60		\$180,966

Mc

Receipts 8/1/60 to 8/31/60
8/24/60 - from Soviets 50,000 **
\$230,966

** From Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, delivered to NY 694-S* in New York City.

100-428091
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Fox

ECR:ras (5)
51 SEP 30 1960 49

REC-19 100-428091-993
(CONTINUED) NEXT PAGE) & SEP 27 1960

EX-11
INT. SEC.

Disbursements 8/1/60 to 8/31/60

8/3 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of national CP office	\$ 15,000	
8/8 - Phil Bart; travel expenses of CPUSA delegates and Puerto Rican delegates to Cuban convention	2,000	
8/10 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of national CP office	8,000	
8/12 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of national CP office	<u>7,000</u>	
		<u>\$ 32,000</u>
Balance of Fund 8/31/60		<u>\$198,966</u>

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of these Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
J. J. [unclear]
J. J. [unclear]
V. [unclear]
9/10
Q
P
[unclear]
[unclear]

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

By letter 8-10-60 classified "~~Top Secret~~" State, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (ACSI), Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) and Office of Special Investigations (OSI) were furnished a summary of an 84-page letter furnished us by CG 5824-S in connection with his most recent trip to Moscow, Russia. The summary dealt with the ideological dispute between the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union and the CP of China.

Captain [redacted] Analysis and Dissemination Branch, OSI, requested Liaison Agent to determine whether the Bureau would interpose any objection to OSI duplicating the above-described summary and disseminating it to Air Force Intelligence in the Pentagon as well as OSI, Pacific Air Command, and OSI U.S. Air Force, Europe. b6 b7C

After checking with Section Chief Baumgardner, it was ascertained that the Bureau would have no objection to Air Force Intelligence at the Pentagon receiving a copy of this summary, but that no dissemination of this particular document should be made outside the continental limits of the United States, which would then preclude OSI in the Pacific and Europe from receiving a copy of this document. A letter dated 9-22-60 addressed to Major General James H. Walsh, Air Force Intelligence, was then prepared, which letter transmitted a copy of the desired summary. CMC

In General Walsh's absence from the Washington area, this communication and its enclosure were delivered to Colonel Harry O. Patteson, Executive Officer of Air Force Intelligence by the Liaison Agent. Colonel Patteson was informed that due to the extremely sensitive nature of the summary being furnished him that no dissemination outside the United States could be made of the document or any of its contents. Colonel Patteson then indicated the Bureau's wishes would certainly be respected and that full security would be afforded this communication.

JOC:sap (5) *sap*
100-428091

REC-46

100-428091-994

25 SEP 28 1960

1-Parsons *29*

151 SEP 30 1960 *7169*

1-Fox

1-Liaison 1-0'Connor

EX-107

RE: CP - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C

Captain [] was also informed by Liaison Agent that the Bureau had furnished a copy of the desired document to General Walsh's Office and that the Bureau did not desire that OSI disseminate outside the United States this particular document or any portions thereof. Captain [] stated he understood these instructions and would abide by them.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

None. For the information of the Internal Security Section.

fu
gub

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 9/26/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on the said date he had received from CG 5824-S an air-mail letter dated 9/23/60, at Paris, reflecting that CG 5824-Shall arrived safely in Paris, had obtained a visa for travel to Prague, and would leave Paris for Prague late on the evening of 9/24/60. CG 5824-S indicated that he was in good health.

b6
b7c

EX-100

REC-4

9 SEP 27 1960

1cc destroyed
 1cc 1437
 3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-New York 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

(7)

Approved: 99

50 OCT 3

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Referral/Consult

(Solo)

Gibson
Eden

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

As you know, the Bureau's sensitive source furnished us detailed information concerning the letter which the Soviets sent to various communist leaders. Our informant furnished us a summary of the letter.

[Redacted]

ACTION:

For your information.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. L'Allier
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox
- 1 - Mr. Papich

SJP:afs *afa*
(6)

[Signature]
fox 94

62 OCT 11 1960

EX-107

EC-26

100-428091-

OCT 5 1960

[Handwritten signature]

gnc
10/3
[Signature]

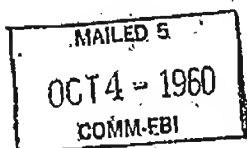
996

✓
SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 9-29-60.

Forward to the Bureau at this time the five pamphlets issued by the Foreign Language Press, Peking, China, which were received in a blind post office box at Chicago, Illinois.

Your letter of transmittal should contain a summary of these pamphlets and any appropriate comments that may be necessary in connection therewith.



FFF:kmo
(4)

FFB/R

Tolson
Mohr
DeLoach
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT:

SOLO

IS - C

There has been received in a blind post office box at Chicago the following listed pamphlets. This post office box number had previously been furnished to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Division and was, in turn, furnished by the informant to the Communist Party of China. All of these pamphlets were issued by the Foreign Language Press in Peking, China, in 1960.

1. "The Socialist Transformation of Capitalist Industry and Commerce in China", by KUAN Ta-tung. This pamphlet is part of the China knowledge series.

2. "Press Communique on the Growth of China's National Economy in 1959".

3. "Documents on the Sino-Indian Boundary Question".

4. "A Victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence--Important Documents in the Settlement of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Question Through Friendly Negotiations and on the Development of Friendly Relations Between China and Burma".

5. "Oppose the Revival of Japanese Militarism (a selection of important documents and commentaries)".

Inasmuch as CG 5824-S* is current, not in the United States the Bureau is requested to advise if it would be interested in reviewing any of these pamphlets prior to the return of the informant to this country.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(3)

Let to Chicago
10-5-60. JJK: LMA

EX-133

REC-18

100-428091-997

OCT 1960

INT

Page 293 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 294 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 295 ~ Referral/Direct